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Magha 29, 1881 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Tenth Session
(Second Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, February 18, 1960/Magha 29, 1881 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Electrification of Eastern and South Eastern Railways

*211. **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri B. Das Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the parts of the Eastern and the South-Eastern Railways to be electrified in connection with power supply arrangements for which the Central Government have recently sanctioned a loan of Rs. 48 lakhs to West Bengal Government;

(b) the nature of progress made so far; and

(c) when is their electrification likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The West Bengal State Electricity Board is responsible for the electrification of the following sections:

Section	*Railway*
Ramkanali-Chandil	SE
Sealdah Division-Ist Stage Ranaghat-Sealdah & Dum Dum-Bengaon	E
Sealdah Division—Rest	E
Howrah-Kharagpur	SE
Bandel-Naihati (Sealdah Division)	E

(b) Arrangements have been made for the purchase of major items of equipment *viz.* transformers, circuit breakers, control panels, lightning arrestors, station service transformers, isolators, insulators, conductors, steel for fabrication of transmission line towers, and sub-station structures etc.

(c) Power supply arrangements for Ramkanali-Chandil section are likely to be completed by the end of August, 1960. The other sections are estimated to be electrified by 1962-63.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I find from the statement that no answer is given to part (a) of the question. The question was whether a loan of Rs. 48 lakhs has been sanctioned to the West Bengal Government and, if so, whether this loan covers the entire expenditure for the electrification of these five sections of railways or a further loan will be given?

Shri Hathi: The amount of loan sanctioned is Rs. 48 lakhs. It does not cover the whole of the expenditure to be incurred during 1959-60. That expenditure is about Rs. 78 lakhs, and out of that a loan of Rs. 48 lakhs has been given. The total expenditure for all the schemes is about Rs. 320 lakhs, but that is distributed over 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Sir, I rise to a point of order. This question No. 211 has been printed wrongly. This question speaks about electrification of railways but the Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power is answering it.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): This is about electric power.

Mr. Speaker: It is about power. The hon. Deputy Minister who answered it deals with power also, not merely irrigation. Power has to be supplied for the Railways to move.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: In view of the fact that there is already power shortage in the industrial area of Howrah and Hubli, may I know how it will be possible for the West Bengal Government to supply additional power for electrification of these sections of railways?

Shri Hathi: It would not be for the West Bengal Government to supply the entire quantity of power required. There are five different projects which will supply power. We are also adding some more power to the DVC project. Rihand and Hirakud will also supply some. As I said, there are five different projects which will supply power.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know how much power is to be supplied by the West Bengal Government in connection with the electrification of railway?

Shri Hathi: There are different projects—the D.V.C., Durgapur Thermal Plant, Rihand and Hirakud. Hirakud is supplying 25,000 kilo-watts, Rihand will supply 40,000 kilo-watts, D.V.C., which will also include Bengal's share, 43,000 kilo-watts. The total quantity of power to be supplied is 177 mega watts.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: In view of the fact that all these project authorities are independent authorities, what is the arrangement under which the power will be distributed, whether these authorities would sell power direct to the railways or to the West Bengal Government?

Shri Hathi: Really, the Electricity Board of the West Bengal Government will arrange to give it to the Railways.

Departmental Catering

*212. **Pandit D. N. Tiwari:**
Shri Amjad Ali:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri M. B. Thakore:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Assar:
Shri Achar:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Sarju Pandey:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri B. Das Gupta:
Shri Padam Dev:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board have decided not to extend departmental catering to any more stations on the Indian Railways;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) at how many stations at present the departmental catering is being carried on?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). No Sir. No such decision has been taken.

(c) At 104 stations.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know whether departmental catering is going to be extended to other stations; if so, to how many stations and by what time?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It depends upon the requirements. If there is any necessity, *ad hoc* decisions will be taken and the scheme extended to those stations which require this facility.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know whether at those stations where the Railways are not going to provide departmental catering co-operatives formed for that purpose will be given preference?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Each case will be decided on its own merits.

Some Hon. Members *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: Did Shri Sonavane also table this question?

Shri Sonavane: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There are some hon. Members who, though young, try to intervene in questions tabled by other hon. Members; they do not table questions of their own. I will first call those hon. Members who have tabled the question. I find, in this case, they are absent. Shri Sonavane.

Shri Sonavane: May I know, Sir, whether the view of the Chairman of the Railway Board that no more departmental catering would be extended to new stations has been accepted by the Railway Board as a matter of policy?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I just now said no such decision has been taken. I think the question is based upon some report in the Press that it will not be extended.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: What is the position in regard to Madras Central Station?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We have taken a decision that it will be departmentalised from 1-4-1960.

Seth Govind Das: Have the Government been receiving complaints about this catering by the Railways, with respect to menu and also the service?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Sometimes, yes, but by and large the service has been very good and the catering also has been very good.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether it is a fact that in some centres where this departmental catering is in vogue some private contractors also are allowed to do this job of catering; if so, whether in such places the private catering will be abolished and only departmental catering maintained?

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Member mean to say that in the same station both the department and the private people are doing the same work?

Shri Tangamani: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Is it not that one is doing distribution of tea and coffee and the other is supplying food?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I think that so far as snacks, fruits, etc., are concerned, they are still being vended by private contractors. Where there is departmental catering of food....

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether the same kind of food catering is done departmentally and also by the private contractors.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Where there is departmental catering of food, there is no private contractor, so far as I know.

Several Hon. Members *rose—*

Shri Tangamani: In Tiruchirapalli, for example, there is departmental catering and then tiffin and other things are supplied by a private contractor also, and there has been a complaint from the employees of the departmental catering that this is causing unnecessary competition and it is also undercutting.

Shri Tridib Kumari Chaudhuri: In the Eastern and the Northern Railways, Vallabhdas Aggarwal hold a contract. *(Interruptions).*

Mr. Speaker: All the hon. Members might take part in the discussion on the railway debate. Next question.

Shri Punnoose: Sir, one question. Is the departmental catering running at a loss and, if so, what is the loss?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is work- on some loss, a slight loss. I shall e the figures.

Mr. Speaker: These things come der the passenger amenities. In t catering is one of the important enities. These can be discussed ring the debate on the railway dget. Next question.

Second Ship-building Yard

*213. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Kodiyan:

Will the Minister of **Transport and mmunications** be pleased to state at further progress has been made set up the second ship-building yard Cochin?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): At e instance of the Government of dia, the Kerala Government are king necessary steps to acquire the nd required for the Second Ship- rd. The question of further soil vestigations to be conducted at the oposed site is also being examined.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know nether it is not a fact that the re- mmendation of the U.K. Shipyard mmission was that no adequate ater frontage is there and so dredg- g is necessary and, if so, whether at point has been taken into con- deration?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: All these mat- rs were considered; and we came a decision that Cochin would be e best place for the second ship- rd after taking everything into nsideration.

Shri S. C. Samanta: There is no arrel about the location of the port. would only like to know whether e suggestions that have been re- mmended by the U.K. Commission e being carried out at present?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Certainly they ill be carried out, because we are working on the recommendations of the U.K. Commission.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether the Government have already begun making arrangements for actually starting the work of the yard during the Second Plan period?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: That will depend on the report of the committee appointed to enquire into the soil conditions.

Shri Punnoose: Am I to understand that all these arrangements, with all the paraphernalia, etc., were completed without analysing the soil itself?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: When we considered the report we thought that a soil investigation was necessary before a final decision is taken.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Is it not a fact that when the British Technical Mission came, they themselves inspected the soil and recommended that that is the only place where the soil has been tested and that is the most suitable place for having the shipyard?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: The hon. Member seems to have more information than I have.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know who is conducting the soil investigation?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: The authorities of the port, and a person will be appointed to help them.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the U.K. Technical Mission also said that the bearing capacity of the ground at that place is low and that 80 feet below the ground there might be clay and soil and, if so, may I know whether these things have been worked out?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: That is why a soil investigation is being made.

Mr. Speaker: How is it that two members come to different conclusions on the same report?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: They come from different places.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I am not responsible for any conclusion by hon. Members.

Indo-Nepal Postal Agreement

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*214. { **Shri Bhakt Darshan:** **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** **Shri Pangarkar:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 302 on the 20th November, 1959 and state the progress since made in the negotiations with Nepal for an agreement between the two countries for postal and telegraphic communications?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): No further progress has been made so far.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: May I know what are the hurdles standing in the way?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: We have got to negotiate with the Government of Nepal and that is the hurdle.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: When the Prime Minister of Nepal was here recently, was this matter discussed with him?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I think it is a matter for the Minister of Communications in Nepal. The Prime Minister was not contacted with regard to this.

Training of Technical Personnel for River Valley Projects

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*215. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:** **Shri R. C. Majhi:** **Shri S. C. Samanta:**

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of steps taken so far by the Central Government for training of technical personnel within the country for working on the River Valley Projects; and

(b) the total number of personnel trained uptil now?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Specialised training is imparted under two training schemes in the methods of design and construction of dams and large power plants to (1) fresh engineering graduates for a period of 12 months and (2) serving engineers with 5 to 10 years experience nominated by the various State Governments for a period of six months. Specialised training is also given at two Technical Training Centres, set up at Kotah and Nagarjunasagar, to operators and mechanics in the operation and maintenance of heavy earth moving machinery used in River Valley Projects.

(b) 16 fresh engineering graduates 29 serving engineers and 253 operators and mechanics.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether these technical personnel are trained by our own experts or by foreign experts?

Shri Hathi: Mostly they are trained by our own experts. In some cases they are also placed as under-studies with foreign experts.

Pandit J. P. Jyotishi: May I know whether the number of personnel so trained is adequate enough to carry on the works that are under construction in the country?

Shri Hathi: We cannot say that the number is adequate, but as the project works go on, there are also people in the same project whose training also goes on.

Shri R. C. Majhi: What is the cost of this training scheme?

Shri Hathi: For the serving engineers it is the State Governments who depute them and the cost is borne by the State Governments. To fresh engineers we give a stipend of Rs. 150 per trainee.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The hon. Minister said that two kinds of training are given. He gave us the location where the second kind of training is given. May I know where the first kind of training is located?

Shri Hathi: I have stated that specialised training is given at Kotah and Nagarjunasagar because that training is in earth moving and heavy machinery and these machines are located only at these places. So far as the other course of training is concerned, the personnel are trained in construction and design of dams at various projects: Hirakud, Bhakra, D.V.C., Chambal, etc.

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know whether these trainees are the personnel of the engineering departments or whether the fresh graduates coming from the engineering colleges are also trained here?

Shri Hathi: As I have said in the main answer itself, there are two categories: fresh engineering graduates and serving engineers also. Both are trained.

Shri Achar: May I know on what basis these candidates are selected?

Shri Hathi: On the basis of the recommendations of the State Governments.

Delhi Development Authority

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*217. { **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** / **Shri P. G. Deb:** }

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the assets of Delhi Development Authority have been transferred to Delhi Municipal Corporation; and

(b) the full details of the assets and the amount involved?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Except for the Delhi Ajmeri-Gate Scheme, all other assets created by the Delhi Development Authority (including the Delhi Improvement Trust and Delhi Development (Provisional) Authority, which have merged in the Delhi Development Authority) in connection with slum clearance work, have been transferred to the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

(b) A list of properties transferred to the Corporation is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 59]. The total estimated cost of these properties is Rs. 2,05,08,842/-(Rupees Two crores, five lakhs, eight thousand and eight hundred and forty two only).

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know why the Delhi-Ajmeri-Gate Scheme has not yet been transferred to the Municipal Corporation?

Shri Karmarkar: I am sorry; I should like to have notice. In any case, I shall inform the hon. Member and the House at the earliest.

Mr. Speaker: I always see that hon. Ministers some times do not look into all the files, and on things which do not relate to their own departments they are asked to answer on the floor of the House.

Shri Karmarkar: It is not a question of this subject not falling within my subjects. I have been remiss in not remembering exactly what has happened in regard to the Delhi-Ajmeri Gate Scheme. This is a matter which is looked into by our Ministry. This is an important piece of information which is required. It does happen that the notes do not contain all the replies to possible questions. We generally prepare replies for all the expected supplementaries, but once in a while, it happens that we miss one. I shall immediately get the information and pass it on to the hon. Member.

Mr. Speaker: I was recently in Australia. There they do not give notice. On the spur of the moment, they put questions every day, because they expect the hon. Ministers to be ready with everything relating to

their department. Here we are giving 10 days notice and in spite of it, files have not been put up before the hon. Minister. I am really surprised.

Shri Karmarkar: I should personally welcome that position in Australia; it is a good practice.

Shri D. C. Sharma: We should have the Australian system here.

Mr. Speaker: Even if we do not have the Australian system here, I would urge on hon. Ministers to be ready with information, as if the Australian system is prevailing here.

Democratic Decentralisation

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*218. { **Shri Rami Reddy:** / **Shri Abdul Salam:** / **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** }

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the policy of democratic decentralisation is being implemented according to schedule; and

(b) if so, how many panchayats (State-wise), are now discharging the functions of planning and execution of development works under the Community Development Programme?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) There is no schedule drawn up for the implementation of the Panchayati Raj.

(b) In Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan, where the scheme of Panchayati Raj has been so far implemented and the responsibility for the development programmes at the village level devolved on the Panchayats, 8425 Panchayats in Andhra and 3502 in Rajasthan are thus entrusted with the planning and execution of development programmes.

Shri Rami Reddy: May I know whether at the block level and district level, committees or institutions have been formed for the effective functioning of this scheme?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Yes, Sir.

Shri Rami Reddy: Does Government propose to make any assessment of the progress made in these institutions?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Both in Andhra and in Rajasthan, the new system has just started. It will take sometime to make the assessment.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know if the State Governments other than Andhra and Rajasthan have been sounded with regard to the adoption of this system of democratic decentralisation?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Yes, Sir; all the States have been apprised of this and all the States are doing their best to implement it.

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know whether the Central Government or the Planning Commission have defined the powers to be entrusted to the panchayats throughout the country in a uniform way?

The Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri S. K. Dey): Conditions vary so widely from State to State that it will be very unwise for the Centre to prescribe a common system to apply to the whole country.

Shri M. C. Jain: May I know whether the scheduled castes and backward classes in the villages are getting adequate representation in these panchayats?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I do not understand what the hon. Member means by adequate representation. All State Governments are taking necessary precautions to see that the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, wherever they exist, are getting representation.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know the number of panchayats in Bombay State who are discharging the function of planning?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I think almost all the panchayats are doing two items of work: developmental work and part of the C. D. programme.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether it has come to the notice of Government that the panchayats have asked for more powers of revenue administration in their areas and whether Government acceded to this demand in any of the States wherever Panchayat Raj has been established?

Shri B. S. Murthy: The system has just started and panchayats are being formed. In certain States, panchayats are being given both the resources and the responsibility. I think it is too early to think of panchayats asking for more powers.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : अभी मंत्री जी ने यह कहा कि राज्यों की स्थिति एक दूसरे से बहुत भिन्न है परन्तु इतने पर भी क्या कुछ मूल सिद्धान्त सब राज्यों को केन्द्र नहीं भेज सकता है जिससे मूल सिद्धान्तों में समानता रहे?

Shri S. K. Dey: The basic issues are common between all States, *viz.*, there should be a body at the district or block level which should discharge the entire responsibility of planning and implementing the C.D. programme, and also to give the maximum powers that the panchayats can exercise on behalf of the block samitis.

Mr. Speaker: I would suggest to the hon. Minister to publish a bulletin and circulate it to all hon. Members.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Literature is available, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: It will be placed in the library.

Shri P. R. Patel: In view of the fact that the policy of the Central Government is to have democratic decentralisation, I would like to know whether Government is aware that the Bombay Government is following the reverse policy? Recently it has passed a Panchayat Act whereby powers have been centralised in the district panchayat committee of which the Collector is the Chairman and there are nominations?

Shri S. K. Dey: That was the old story; the new story is. . . .

Shri P. R. Patel: That is the new story; you have no information.

Shri S. K. Dey: In the newly created States, I have had indications from the prospective State Governments that they would follow more or less the pattern applicable to the rest of India.

Mr. Speaker: In all such matters, where there is a change of policy and where a number of hon. Members are interested, why don't we have a separate discussion? In the Question hour, I cannot allow opportunities to all Members. Everyone is interested and every State is interested in it. If they do not find time during the budget discussion, I will allow a separate discussion for this. The hon. Minister himself may say, "This is our policy. What is the view of the House?" If he does not do so, I will allow any hon. Member to table a motion.

B.C.G. Vaccination in Bihar

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*219. { **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:**
Shri B. C. Mullick:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 275 on the 25th November, 1959, and state:

(a) whether any inquiry has been made in the condition of the students in district Palamau, in Bihar who had suffered reaction from B.C.G. vaccination;

(b) whether they have been invalidated; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to treat them?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Free medical treatment of all the cases was arranged by the Government of Bihar and it is reported that in all cases cure has been effected.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know if any observer from WHO has come to study this problem?

Shri Karmarkar: With regard to WHO observers, I should like to have notice. But I may add that the Government of Bihar constituted a committee of medical experts headed by Dr. Dass, Professor of Medicine, Patna Medical College, to investigate into this matter.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In the previous question, I said that some boys actually suffered from this in Palamau and some of them were even invalidated. I want to know whether the hon. Minister has sent any officer from the Centre also and whether a proper enquiry was made? If so, what is the gist of the enquiry?

Shri Karmarkar: A proper enquiry was ordered into it by the Government of Bihar and Dr. Dass has submitted an interim report. . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you remember when we raised this question last time, he said he would send an officer from the Centre.

Mr. Speaker: Has any officer been sent from the Centre to look into it?

Shri Karmarkar: You will appreciate, Sir, that whenever anything happens in the States, we do not bypass the State. We normally get the enquiries made through the State Government. In this case, I am satisfied that they appointed this committee. If the House wants to know what is contained in the interim report, I am prepared to share it with the Members.

Mr. Speaker: He will place it on the Table of the House.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that the World Health Organisation themselves conducted vaccination on millions of people and have come to the positive conclusion that there is no adverse effect, as far as BCG vaccination is concerned, and the adverse effects are noticed only where the patients have suffered from other incubatory diseases?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, BCG vaccination as such could not be put at fault. Even in this case they were not able to detect anything adverse, and the only logical conclusion that they have come to—because, this is the only case that has happened in the whole of India—is that they must have used a faulty needle.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister stated that the other day.

Shri Karmarkar: I repeat that, because it is a fact.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Last time I raised the point that the hon. Minister has issued a bulletin regarding this particular incident where it is stated that investigations showed that the patient had shown reactions of some infectious disease in the incubatory stage. What has happened to that bulletin? You have positively stated that this particular reaction in the case of the Bihar patient was because he has suffered from some infectious disease and not because of BCG.

Shri Karmarkar: I shall look into the bulletin.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I referred to it in the House some three months back.

Shri Karmarkar: The hon. Member need not run into a temper. I shall look into the bulletin, and I shall inform the House if there is anything wrong anywhere, because we do not want to scare the people that BCG vaccination is in any sense harmful.

Arbitration for Settling Railway Disputes

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*221. { **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** **Shri S. A. Mehdi:** **Shri P. G. Deb:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any difference of opinion between the Railway Board and National Federation of Indian Railwaymen over Arbitration Clause for settling disputes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). There was a discussion between the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen and the Railway Board on 6-2-1960 on the question of Arbitration and agreement has been reached, as indicated in the copy of the Press Communique placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 60].

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether there was any discussion with the Federation of Indian Railwaymen and, if so, whether any points of difference arose between the Government and the Federation?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: There is no question of difference of opinion. Certain points were raised and they were discussed in a very frank and accommodative manner by both sides.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: It is printed here as "All India Railwaymen's Federation". Later on, it has been corrected as "National Federation of Indian Railwaymen". Now the hon. Member has put a question about the "Federation of Indian Railwaymen". May I know with which Federation negotiation has been conducted?

Mr. Speaker: National Federation of Indian Railwaymen.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: The hon. Member has put a question about the other federation. May I know whether there was any discussion with the All India Railwaymen's Federation?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Periodical meetings are held with both the Federations.

Shri Tangamani: As a result of the discussions that took place between the NFIR and the railways one point that was raised is that the tribunal set up by the permanent negotiating machineries must be given the same status as the tribunal set up under the Industrial Disputes Act. May I know the reaction of the Government to that?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That point has been covered in the copy of the communique that has been placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Tangamani: It merely says that the matter is under consideration. Because, whenever a tribunal under the Industrial Disputes Act is set up, the award is binding for a particular period. I want to know whether the award of the tribunal set up by the negotiating machinery also will have the same status as the award of the tribunal set up under the Industrial Disputes Act.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: As matters stand at present, Government has got the right to accept, or modify, or reject the award of the arbitrator. The same thing applies in the case of awards of tribunals under the Industrial Disputes Act also, the only difference being that, in the case of the award of a tribunal, a statement showing the reasons for rejection or modification has to be placed on the Table of the House, whereas in the case of arbitration it is not done. The reason is that one is a tribunal under the Industrial Disputes Act and the other is only a tribunal under agreement.

Boeing 707 Planes

*222. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of Boeing 707 Planes purchased so far;

(b) how many of them have been delivered to us;

(c) what is the cost of each plane; and

(d) when these planes are likely to be put into service?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). In 1956, with the approval of the Central Government, the Air India International Corporation placed an order for the purchase of three Boeing 707 aircraft. One of the aircraft is expected to be received in the course of this month and the other two in March, 1960.

The Corporation have also placed an order for the purchase of a fourth Boeing 707 aircraft which is due to be delivered in April, 1961.

(c) The approximate cost of each aircraft is Rs. 4 crores inclusive of spare engines, initial spares and other ancillary equipment.

(d) The first three are proposed to be put into operation from April, 1960 and the fourth in 1961.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether these planes would be able to land on our major aerodromes at Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: They will be able to land at Bombay and Calcutta. The airport at Palam is being extended to receive them as well.

Shri Morarka: What are the financial arrangements made for the purchase of the fourth aeroplane?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Well, we have placed an order and we are going to get a loan from the Export-Import Bank, and meet whatever we can from our resources.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the Boeing Company has appointed an Indian as the agent of their Company and, if so, whether lakhs of rupees are being given to this Indian as commission by the Boeing Company?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I accept this information. I will enquire into that.

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Member against any Indian getting appointment in that Company?

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: No Sir, not at all. But, in this case, the cost of the aeroplane will go up on account of the commission. After all, it is a purchase by the Government, and yet an Indian is being appointed as the agent.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I am sure, the hon. Member will realise that we will take this into consideration and we shall not allow anybody to make a profit at our cost.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: In view of the increased traffic to Far East and Australia from Madras, is there any prospect of the Madras aerodrome being made suitable for receiving Boeings?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: If Boeings are going to land at Madras because we are going to have heavy traffic to Australia and Far East through that route, naturally that matter will be considered.

Shri Morarka: How many more Boeings are the Air India International going to buy in the near future?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I cannot be a prophet with regard to the future.

Land Acquisition in Delhi

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*224. **Shri Radha Raman:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether objections to Government Notification under Section 4 of Land Acquisition Act to acquire

34000 acres of land around Delhi have been received;

(b) if so, what is their total number and how many of them are from Colonisers and Cooperative Societies separately; and

(c) what machinery Government has set up to dispose them of and how long will it take to do so?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total number of objections received is 19456. 54 objections have been received from the Cooperative Societies. The number of the objections received from colonisers cannot be given as it is difficult to know from a particular objection as to whether the objector is a coloniser or not.

(c) The existing machinery has been strengthened by appointment of an Additional Land Acquisition Collector and the necessary field and clerical staff.

Every effort will be made to finalise action on the various issues involved, as early as possible.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether out of the total land acquired or to be acquired, under notification, some land has already been released and, if so, what is the nature of it? Does it belong to the colonisers or the co-operative societies?

Shri Karmarkar: So far as I know, I cannot recall any case where it has been released. If in a solitary case it has been released on merits, I should like to have notice on that.

Shri Radha Raman: The object of the issue of this notification was mentioned by the Governmet, on the floor of this House and elsewhere as that of checking the speculation in land prices in Delhi. Is the Government aware that it is having adverse effect instead of checking the prices? The prices have actually gone up.

Shri Karmarkar: No Sir. My information is otherwise.

Shri Radha Raman: The hon. Minister has just now mentioned that a machinery is being set up. May I know how long will it take to hear the objections and to finalise, particularly in the case of co-operative societies, which, under the various schemes of the Government, were being organised to check up the speculation and to see that the situation of land in Delhi eases, especially for house-building purposes?

Shri Karmarkar: Out of the objections of 19,000 odd, 54 objections are from co-operative societies. We have decided that we should give priority to the cases of the co-operative societies, going into their constitutions, *bona fides* etc. to decide the matter as early as possible, and I should think it should not take longer than a few months.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I would like to know if it is a fact that some of the colonies for which plans had been approved by the Delhi Municipal Committee have been included in the proposed green belt and if there is any proposal to protect these colonies also, particularly in view of the fact that the so-called greeen belt has shifted several times already.

Shri Karmarkar: I do not know if the green belt has shifted many times. It has shifted once. I should like to tell the House that the green belt has been devised with a view to see that there is an open green space roundabout the city. It is of high importance. No doubt, some alteration has been proposed about it after the first rough draft plan was put up. This question relates to that land which has been acquired. We do not propose to acquire any land from the green belt.

With regard to those colonies whose plans were approved, we have placed them also along with the co-operative societies on a high priority basis and they will take a decision as early as possible.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether the Government has laid down any policy or have given any indication of its mind to the machinery that has been set up with regard to the release of land belonging to the co-operative societies or such charitable and educational institutions which had entered into agreement with some parties prior to notification? Has any policy been laid down or has any indication been given to this machinery by the Government?

Shri Karmarkar: The understanding there is that the basis on which priority will be given for consideration in respect of co-operative societies is that the lands belonging to the genuine co-operative house-building societies should have been purchased prior to the date of the notification. Of course, it is assumed that the co-operative society should really be a *bona fide* co-operative society.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know...

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow ten supplementaries on one small question.

Shri M. C. Jain: May I know if the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to a news item in today's newspapers that the Government has already released land of eight colonies approved by the Delhi Municipal Corporation?

Shri Karmarkar: Unhappily for me, I have not yet had time to read this morning's newspaper .... (*Interruption*). Whenever there is urgent important work, I do not happen to read the newspaper. I shall go into it. As I indicated earlier, it is possible. If my hon. friend wants further information, I shall be happy to furnish it.

Mr. Speaker: The newspaper only gives what the hon. Minister's department has done. What is the meaning of his looking into the newspaper for what he has done?

Shri Karmarkar: No, Sir, not what has been done. I hope you will appreciate that every little thing that is done in the Ministry does not come to the notice of the Minister. If the Minister cares to have a look at it, perhaps he will have.....

Mr. Speaker: Must he get to know it only from the newspaper?

Shri Karmarkar: No, not that. I shall take the opportunity of discussing with you and with the House, if it is necessary, about the ways the Ministries function. Suppose, we decide upon policy, then we decide upon policy and every little detail, whether this society has been exempted or not, is not remembered by the Minister. If he takes care to remember, I am afraid, he will suffer in efficiency ..... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: I am talking of important matters. I do not expect any hon. Minister to know every detail of what happens in his department. As a matter of fact, if I am asked the question, I may not be able to answer it.

Shri Karmarkar: Certainly.... (*Interruption*).

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The hon. Minister has just now said that after the notification, prices of land had not gone up in Delhi. May I know whether the hon. Minister has got some enquiry done? What is the source of information according to which he says that the prices have not gone up?

Shri Karmarkar: I started an enquiry earlier than this notification was issued. As my hon. friend knows there was a great agitation in some people's mind taking advantage of the fact that there could be some prying into the Master Plan and all that. Land prices rose up. It is not a question of a particular investigation. Our general information is that as soon as this notification was issued, no one was interested in purchasing land which one might or might not get. Therefore the speculative tendency has decreased, excepting possibly where the buyer is very anxious to buy land. He pays any price for it. That is another matter. But generally prices have gone down. Nobody

cares to buy land which has been notified by the Government when about whose disposal nobody is certain. No sane man will buy such land.

Shri Radha Raman: The hon. Minister has just now said that in case of co-operative societies where purchase deed has already been entered into there will be some relaxation of the rules or they will be released. What will be the fate of those lands where actually the purchase deed was not registered but negotiations had been completed and the transaction had been entered into? What will be the fate of those lands?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like the House to take care of the unimportant looking statement of my hon. friend where he implied that those in which some purchase transaction was entered into we would release. I give no such assurance. No transfer will be recognised unless it is *bona fide* or there has been a purchase by a *bona fide* co-operative society. With regard to the other matter.....

Shri Radha Raman: What will happen in the case of *bona fide* co-operative societies?

Mr. Speaker: They are all hypothetical issues. If it is *bona fide*, he will recognise it.

Shri Radha Raman: I was only asking.....

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow further questions.

Shri Radha Raman: Only one clarification.....

Mr. Speaker: No, no. I am very sorry. Next Question.

Medical College at Tirupathi

*225. **Shri Rami Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for establishing a Medical College at Tirupathi in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the nature of the Central assistance for the scheme; and

(c) when the college is likely to be opened for admission?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Intimation has been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh that a scheme for the establishment of a Medical College at Tirupathi has been tentatively included in the State's Third Five Year Plan.

(b) It is too early to say whether Central assistance will be available for Under-graduate medical education during the Third Plan period.

(c) The State Government have not taken any decision on this point.

Shri Rami Reddy: Has the non-official commitee formed at Tirupathi not advised the starting of the pre-professional medical course and the First M.B.B.S. course in the next academic year?

Shri Karmarkar: I will welcome that. But my information is not to that effect. I will welcome the start of the college as early as possible.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know whether it is financed by the Tirupathi Devasthanam Charities?

Shri Karmarkar: I understand that the Tirupathi Devasthanam Charities has made a handsome donation of Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 30 lakhs. I wish they donate more.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: When was the intimation received from the State Government?

Shri Karmarkar: This intimation actually was received last week.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: May I know whether any assistance has been asked for from or given by the Central Government for upgrading the hospital that is to be attached to this medical college?

Shri Karmarkar: Normally the pattern till now has been that we do not give any assistance for the upgrading of hospitals. But during the Second Plan we did give assistance to the

tune of Rs. 6.5 crores as earlier prescribed in the Second Five Year Plan, and a crore of rupees more. Now what the type of pattern in the Third Plan will be, rests with the Planning Commission and the Government of India's final decision.

Hirakud Dam Project Staff

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*226. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:**
Shri Supakar:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) what will be the position of the staff employed in Hirakud Dam project after its transfer to the Government of Orissa;

(b) whether the entire staff consisting of all grades of employees would be retained by the Government of Orissa;

(c) if there is any surplus, what arrangements are being made by the Ministry to secure alternative employment for them;

(d) whether any notice has been served on any employee regarding termination of his service; and

(e) if so, what is the number?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 61].

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: From the statement I find that staff in categories which are mentioned here, excepting (i) and (ii), was recruited by the Ministry of Irrigation since 1946. So, before giving notices of termination of their services, why alternative employment or the question of absorbing them in the same department was not considered?

Shri Hathi: They were all quasi-permanent employees employed for this project only. If the hon. Member goes into the reply which has been given, he will find that in fact all these people are being absorbed by the Orissa State Government—all of them. It is not possible for the Central Water and Power Commission to absorb all the staff working on the project of this huge magnitude which was being constructed. But all these 430 people, who were temporary, are being absorbed simultaneously by the Orissa State Government.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I know whether it is not a fact that they are at present getting scales of pay permitted by the Government of India? Now if their services are terminated or transferred to the State Government of Orissa, the same scale of pay would not be available to them.

Shri Hathi: The question would be either they remain as employees of the Government of India and then sent to the State Government of Orissa on the same pay. That is one way of doing it. The other way is that their existing pay would be protected, whatever they get, and they accept the terms of service of the Orissa State Government or they find employment elsewhere. These are the only three alternatives.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What have the Government actually done for them? That is what I want to know.

Mr. Speaker: The Government has placed three alternatives before them. They can accept the existing salary and change their services under the Orissa Government. If they do not do so, they will get the same salary.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Is it not a fact that some of them are working since 1946? They represented to the Government of India that their services may be taken over by some other department or projects under the Government of India in other provinces.

Shri Hathi: All that the hon. Member wants to say is why does Government of India not absorb all of them.

What the Irrigation and Power Ministry is anxious about is this. Everywhere, not only in Hirakud, but in the DVC, Chambal etc., wherever work is completed, we try to find out alternative employment for them and give them the best terms possible. Here also we have tried to absorb some of them. We have tried to get alternative employment. For example, some of them have been transferred to the Nagarjunasagar scheme on the same scale of pay, and we are handing over those who are getting employment or whom the Orissa Government wants, but it is not possible for the Government of India to have all these 700 or 800 people in the Commission. That is the best thing that can be done.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This is only a Question Hour, not a debating hour. The hon. Member has been allowed three supplementary questions. He goes on discussing this matter. All possible alternatives have been given by the Government. Once the Hirakud project itself is handed over, some of them will have to work under the Orissa Government. If it is argued that on account of one or two employees, the policy ought to be changed and the Centre should continue to employ them, I do not think the hon. Minister accepts it. I am not going to allow details.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I submit this? My question is .....

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Member's question is not understood by me, or by the Minister, or by anybody, he need not put the question.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Actually, what I want to say is this. There are persons who have been in the service of the Government of India since 1946. Was it not possible, that is exactly my question, for the Government of India to find them employment in other departments?

Mr. Speaker: He is arguing.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Because they are temporary staff, they applied for transfer to other places but that was denied to them on the assurance that they would be absorbed in this department. Now they have been handed over. I want to know if it is not the duty of the Government which refused them employment in other departments to absorb them in their own Ministry or in some other department of the Government of India. That is the simple point I want to know.

Mr. Speaker: He has said that he has done his best. The hon. Member must put a specific question. If he thinks earlier people have been neglected, later people have been absorbed, let him put the question straightaway. Or, if he thinks that those persons must have been given preference and retained even though they were willing to go elsewhere, let him put the question. But it is a hazy question, and as far as possible, the hon. Minister has given a clear answer. I am not allowing it.

Shri Supakar: I wish to put the question specifically whether in the case of hundreds of employees who desire to improve their prospects like the late Dr. Joseph, to be absorbed in some other employment like the Dandakaranya project, their applications were held up, and now they are faced with one month or three months' notice without their applications having been ever considered in the Ministry concerned.

Shri Hathi: The question was: either their services are retrenched, or they are given alternative employment. We have not retrenched their services, but given alternative employment with the Orissa Government. Now, if they want to be retrenched, it is possible that it can be done, and they can apply and go elsewhere. There is no difficulty.

Shri Supakar: My point is why their applications have not been considered.

Mr. Speaker: Of course, the doubt arises whether all the persons employed there have been now employed in one or the other of the other schemes, whether opportunities have been given.

Shri Hathi: What has been done is this. A notice has been given to all these persons terminating their services. If they choose, they can go away and seek employment elsewhere, but the Orissa Government have given an undertaking to us that if these people do not want to go, they will all be absorbed. So, that is the position. Notice has been given and they can go, but if they do not want to go, they will be absorbed.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: In the case of about 1,500 employees .....

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: My name is there. One question only.

Mr. Speaker: We are in the Budget Session. Three opportunities are there for hon. Members to raise all these matters—on the President's Address, on the Budget, and on the Finance Bill. At any time they can bring it up. If they still do not find time, I will wait till the end of the Budget Session and allow an opportunity to discuss this matter with respect to employment. Employment will come up before the Labour Minister, before the Irrigation Minister, before the Railway Minister. Every Minister has some labour.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Fifteen hundred people have been recruited from Kerala, and according to the undertaking given by the Orissa Government, they have to be employed. May I know whether Government is aware that after retrenchment notices were given to these men employed on construction work, they were refused employment by the Orissa Government in the Hirakud project because they are coming from Kerala and not from Orissa?

Shri Hathi: I am not aware.

Shri M. C. Jain: Some time should be given to this side of the House.

Mr. Speaker: I am really surprised. What is the meaning of the hon. Member going on like this without catching my eye. The hon. Member wants to bring a particular point to the notice of the hon. Minister. The hon. Minister has just said that everyone has been given notice and that the Orissa Government will take whoever wants to join them. This is a particular case where he wants to ask the hon. Minister whether those persons who do not belong to Orissa but come from Kerala, about 1,500 persons, have been denied any opportunity to serve in Orissa merely because they do not belong to that State. The hon. Minister said that he did not know. Certainly, if another question is put, he will try to ascertain and find out if a deviation has been made. He cannot be expected to know everything off-hand.

Foreign Tourists

*227. **Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India propose to take further steps to attract more foreign tourists to India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbaryan): (a) Yes.

(b) The various important measures proposed to be taken *inter alia* include further relaxation of travel formalities, implementation of the Report of the Hotel Standards and Rate Structure Committee, provision of transportation facilities to and at important tourist centres, concentrated publicity campaign and implementation of the various projects under the Five Year Plan of Tourism.

Shri A. M. Tariq: Is it a fact that the Department of Tourism has been a failure except that it gives a little

publicity? There are no proper arrangements for the foreign tourists in this country. For instance, they do not look after their railway travel. There is no good hotel in hill stations, there is no arrangement for international travel agencies.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members ought not to utilise this for purposes of argument. He may put a question, he may be under the impression that it is useless, but am I to say in the Question Hour that this ought to be abolished? What is his question?

Shri A. M. Tariq: Is it a fact that most of these foreign tourists are placed in a lot of difficulty in hill stations because there are no international tourist agents to look after them, and if so, what has Government done in this connection?

Mr. Speaker: Generally, in the whole of India?

Shri A. M. Tariq: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: No, I will not allow the question.

Shri A. M. Tariq: Hill stations.

Mr. Speaker: Let him point out any particular hill station.

Shri A. M. Tariq: For instance, in Kashmir.

Mr. Speaker: He will not specify a question and elicit a specific answer. A general question of this kind will not be allowed to be answered here.

Seth Govind Das: Is the hon. Minister aware that one of the best beauty spots of our countries is Uttarakhand where the Gangotri and Yamunotri lie, and is he aware that the roads to these places are so bad that it is difficult to travel, and that there are no places there also to stay? Is Government going to improve the routes to these places and create rest houses where people can stay, and also give publicity?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Now that the hon. Member has brought it to my notice, I will see what can be done.

Mr. Speaker: The difficulty is that the question ought not to have been allowed because there are tourist centres all over India. To discuss the difficulties the tourists are undergoing and the steps taken to combat them will take not one day but a hundred days. The hon. Member may confine himself to some tourist centre in Kashmir, I have no objection.

Shri A. M. Tariq: Is Government aware of the fact that most of the foreign tourists who go to Kashmir are held up there bacause of the bad weather . . .

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): What can we do about bad weather?

Shri A. M. Tariq: But there are no arrangements to get their seats cancelled when their passage is booked by ship or air. For that there is no travel agency to look after them. In that respect I would like to know what the Government has done.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I am not acquainted with the problem in Kashmir as much as the hon. Member is. At the same time, in view of the information he has given of the difficulties that arise, I will have that enquired into.

Murder in Train near Sikandra Rao Station

\+

*230. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri Ramji Verma:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri M. B. Thakore:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Assar:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a travelling ticket examiner was murdered in running train on the 28th December, 1959 between Sikandra Rao and Ratika Nagla Railway Station;

(b) if so, the full details of the incident; and

(c) whether any compensation has been paid to the dependants of the deceased?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No Sir.

The dead body of a T.T.E. was however found a few yards away from the Rly. track between Ratika Nagla and Sikandra Rao stations on Agra Fort-Kasganj section of the N|Eastern Rly. on 28-12-1959.

(b) On 27-12-59, Shri Chandan Singh, a T.T.E. of the N|Eastern Rly. was booked for duty on 14 Down Agra Express, ex-Agra Fort to Kasganj. His dead body was noticed lying near the track by a keyman at about 10 hours on 28-12-59 who informed the S.M., Sikandra Rao through a gangman. Asstt. Surgeon and Govt. Rly. Police officials arrived at the spot by Relief Train. The dead body was taken to Kasganj and was subsequently handed over to the relations of the deceased for disposal.

(c) The case is under investigation by the G.R.P. and the question of payment of compensation will be decided on receipt of police report.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Is it possible that he might have been murdered on the train and then his body was thrown off about 200 yards away from the track?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:. I may tell the House that the matter was also enquired into by the district officers of the railways, who came to the conclusion that the travelling ticket examiner met his death accidentally in the course of, and arising out of, his duties.

Shri Tangamani: The Deputy Minister stated that he was on duty on 27th December, 1959. Was the travelling ticket examiner murdered when he was in the course of his duties?

Mr. Speaker: The Deputy Minister has stated that the ticket examiner met with his death accidentally. He has said that there was an enquiry by the district magistrate and others who reported that in the discharge of his duties he met with an accident....

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Not district magistrate, but the district officers of the railways.

Shri Tangamani: In the discharge of his duty, was he travelling in that train at the time when he met with his death?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: That is the finding of the district officers of the railways who came to the conclusion that the travelling ticket examiner met with his death accidentally in the course of, and arising out of, his duties.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Was he run over?

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Minister does not have the information, he need not say anything. The question is whether that gentleman was travelling in that train on duty on that day.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): That is what he has stated already in reply to part (b) of the question, namely; that the particular TTE of the North-Eastern Railway was booked for duty on 14 Down Agra Express, ex-Agra Fort to Kasganj. So, he was travelling on duty.

Another thing that I would like to add is that the police who held an inquest found the cause of death to be an accidental fall from the running train.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Are they certain that he was not thrown away from the train?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister does not say that he was murdered.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Are they sure that he was not thrown away from the train?

Mr. Speaker: How can he say? After all, unless the hon. Member

himself has made an enquiry, how can he say?

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Complaints Section of P. & T. Department

*216. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 62 on the 17th November, 1959 and state:

(a) the nature of re-organisation effected in the complaints section of the P. & T. Department; and

(b) what procedure, if any, has been evolved as a result of such re-organisation, to remove defects and improve efficiency of the services of the P. & T. Department?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) On the recommendations of the Special Re-organisation Unit of the Ministry of Finance, reorganisation has been done with a view to transferring the actual disposal of complaints to the service departments concerned except the postal and to making the complaints section concentrate on seeing that the work of disposal is expeditiously dealt and on an analytical study of complaints with a view to determining causes of inefficiency, and evolving remedial measures. There has also been a reduction of staff found surplus by the S.R.U.

(b) The complaints are put up to the Officer concerned who acknowledges them and addresses direct the service to which complaints relate with a view to early disposal. A watch is kept through statements and returns on the pace of the disposal of complaints. An analytical study of complaints is made with a view to finding defects in service and action is initiated to secure improvements with reference to the defects noticed.

Electricity in Delhi

*220. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the load on Delhi Power Plant has exceeded the safe level; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to meet the electricity demand in the capital?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Additional capacity to the extent of 4,000 KW is expected to be commissioned by the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, shortly. Apart from this, 40,000 KW of power is expected to be received from the Punjab during the first quarter of 1961.

Kalinga Airlines

*223. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 673 on the 8th December, 1959 and state the result of the action initiated against the Kalinga Airlines under Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958 on account of non-payment of the hanger and aerodrome landing charges?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): After issue of the notice the Company sent a cheque for Rs. 4000 and promised to clear the entire arrears by 31-3-1960. On this the Company's request not to attach their property was temporarily accepted. A further cheque of Rs. 2000 has since been received and the Company has now reassured that major portion of dues will be paid by them upto 31-3-60. The matter is under consideration.

Construction of Cargo Ships at Hindustan Shipyard

*228. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 303 on the 20th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether formal agreement for construction of Cargo Ships has since been entered into by Hindustan Shipyard with M|s. Lubecker Flenderwerke, West Germany; and

(b) if so, the main terms of the agreement?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). The matter is being finalised with the German firm. A copy of the agreement when concluded will be placed on the Table of the House.

Extension of Service of Members of Railway Board

*229. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how many members and additional members of the Railway Board have been granted extension of service after having reached the age of superannuation in the past three years;

(b) what were the special circumstances and reasons for granting of such extension of service; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to grant any further extensions to such of the incumbents as are still serving?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Five Members and Three Additional Members.

(b) The extensions were given in the public interest.

(c) This decision will be taken when the situation arises in the light of our needs.

Railway Link to Haldia

*231. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:** / **Shri Subodh Hansda:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has requested the Railway Board to make a pre.iminary survey for a line to be linked with the proposed port at Haldia with Kharagpur on South Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, whether the work has begun;

(c) how far is Haldia from Kharagpur; and

(d) whether Government propose to link the line with any other station between Howrah and Kharagpur for the purpose?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) The Railway Ministry have been requested to include this project in the Third Five Year Plan. It is, however, too early to undertake the preliminary survey as a final decision for locating a port at Haldia has not yet been taken.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Fifty miles as the crow flies and seventy miles approximately for a railway line allowing for detours.

(d) It is too early to work out the details of the rail connection.

Power Connections for Industrial Establishments in Delhi

*232. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration have decided not to give power connections to new industrial establishments for a considerable time; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The maximum demand on the generating system of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking exceeded the safe generating capacity, and no material augmentation is feasible before the beginning of the next year.

Locomotives

*233. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 553 on the 3rd December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether any avenues have since been investigated for the export of Indian locomotives; and

(b) if so, the nature of success achieved?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Possibilities of export of Steam locomotives as well as other Railway items are being explored jointly with the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

(b) No avenues of export have so far been found.

Hassan-Bangalore Rail Link

*234. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 285 on the 25th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission have since concluded the consideration of Hassan-Mangalore Rail link; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Reduction in Freight Rates

*235. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Bangshi Thakur:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board have approved concessional freight rates for certain commodities from certain stations to certain specified ports with a view to encouraging exports;

(b) if so, the details of the concessions;

(c) the date from which they have been put in force; and

(d) the extent of approximate increase in the carriage of those commodities from specified stations to specified ports on which concessional rates apply since their introduction so far?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 62].

(d) In many cases no traffic has moved notwithstanding the freight abatement. In the other cases it is not possible to say what portion of the traffic that has moved is attributable to the lower rates charged.

Scrap Steel

*236. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme has been worked out by the Government of India to utilise scrap steel which arises in the normal

Railway workings, instead of disposing it of as at present;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how much scrap steel approximately arises through normal Railway Workings annually?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) The revised procedure drawn up in consultation with the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel provides for the maximum utilisation of scrap for railways' own requirements. In brief, it envisages utilisation of certain items of scrap, like axles, piston rods, slide bars, draw bars, Broad Gauge steel sleepers directly in railway workshops; conversion of certain items like tyres, spring steel and wheel sets in Ordnance Factories; and re-rolling of items like cut pieces of rails and draw bars in re-rolling mills for railways' requirements; and supply of a substantial quantity of scrap to Steel Plants.

(c) 1,76,000 tons approximately.

Reduction in Freight Rates on Iron Ore in Rajasthan

*237. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representations to reduce the freight on iron ore in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Having regard to all aspects including Section 28 of the Indian Railways Act, the reduction in railway freight sought could not be granted.

Fire in Railway Quarters at Pandu

243. **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two railway quarters were completely gutted by fire at Pandu on the 1st January, 1960;

(b) whether the cause of the fire has been ascertained; and

(c) the estimated amount of damage involved therein?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The cause of fire could not be established and appears to be accidental.

(c) Rs. 1980.

I.A.R.I.

244. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the categories of class IV and class III posts in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute; and

(b) the present scale or scales of pay for each category of posts?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 63].

Overbridge at Vijyawada

245. **Shri Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1124 on the 8th December, 1959 and state the progress since made in regard to the provision of a new road over-bridge at Vijyawada Station?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Plans and estimates are being finalised.

National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme

246. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 890 on the 3rd December, 1959 and state:

(a) the nature of progress made so far to broaden the scope of the national rural water supply and sanitation programme; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Public Call Office at Ateli

247. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 306 on the 20th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Public Call Office at Ateli has since been opened;

(b) whether enquiries have also been concluded for the installation of Public Call Office at Kund; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Not yet; steps are being taken to have it opened as early as possible.

(b) and (c). No offer has so far been received to guarantee the loss involved. The proposal will be dropped if the guarantee is not forthcoming.

Earnings on Southern Railway

248. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the income from goods and passengers traffic separately on the Southern Railway from the 1st April, 1959 to 31st December, 1959; and

(b) how do the same compare with the corresponding period during 1957 and 1958?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a)

(*Figures in Lakhs*)

	April, 1959 to December, 1959
Goods	23,49
Passengers	15,20

(b)

	April, 1957 to December, 1957	April, 1958 to December, 1958
Goods	20,27	21,67
Passengers	15,62	15,12

Hospitals in Simla

249. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 297 on the 20th November, 1959, and state:

(a) whether Government have since completed the investigation of the comp aint received from Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, M.P. to the effect that patients in the Missionary Hospitals in Simla are asked to become followers of Christianity;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the action taken in this regard?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Sugar Production

250. Pandit D. N. Tiwari: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the production of sugar from November, 1959 to February, 1960, and the despatches in the same months?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Production and despatches of sugar from 1st November, 1959 upto 7th February, 1960 totalled 12·24 and 4·98 lakh tons respectively.

उत्तर प्रदेश में कुष्ठ रोग की रोक-थाम का कार्य

२५१. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री २१ दिसम्बर १९५९ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १८६० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना-काल में और दूसरी योजना के प्रथम तीन वर्षों में उत्तर प्रदेश को कुष्ठ-रोग की रोक-थाम के कार्य के लिये जो धन राशियां दी गई थीं, उन का उपयोग वहां की सरकार ने किस हद तक किया ; और

(ख) सन् १९५९-६० के वर्ष के लिये कितना अनुदान स्वीकृत किया गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) आवश्यक सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) १९५९-६० के लिये ९४,००० रुपये की रकम अस्थायी रूप से निर्धारित कर दी गयी है और चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के आखिरी महीने में अन्तिम रूप से भुगतान की स्वीकृति जारी कर दी जायेगी ।

Out-Agencies in Orissa

252. { **Shri Sanganna:** / **Shri S. C. Samanta:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any applications have been received from Orissa to open new out-agencies in response to the new policy of the Railway Administration for the places away from the Railheads;

(b) if so, what is the number; and

(c) with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). Only one proposal for opening an out-agency at the Industrial Estate at Cuttack has been received by the Railway and is under examination. But quite apart from the applications received, the Railway, on their own initiative, are collecting data of the towns with population of over 10,000, situated at distances over 5 miles from the railheads, and are examining the feasibility of opening out-agencies at such places.

Primary Health Centres in Punjab

253. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 838 on the 3rd December, 1959 and state the names of the places where eight Primary Health Centres in the Punjab will be opened?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar):

S. No.	Name of the Centre	Name of the Block	District
1	Naquipur	Loharu	Hissar.
2	Chhadiar	Lambagraon	Kangra.
3	Thathi Bhai	Baghapurana	Ferozepur.
4	Nagina	Ferozepore Jhirka	Gurgaon.
5	Gharyala	Patti	Amritsar.
6	Sadhaura	Sadhaura	Ambala.
7	Langowal	Langowal	Sangrur.
8	Balianwali	Phul West	Bhatinda.

Manure for Cultivators in Delhi

254. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:** / **Shri Ramji Verma:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Agriculture Department has decided to offer manure free of cost to cultivators;

(b) if so, the names of the villages to be benefited by it; and

(c) the total quantity to be distributed?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) to (c).

Urban compost manure available at the Badli dump only is being allowed to be taken away by cultivators free of cost after the 7th February 1960. Any cultivator can lift the manure out of the available quantity at Badli, provided he can arrange for his own transport. If the cultivators are unable to provide their own transport, Government will provide transport at the usual rates.

Development of Tattapani as a Tourist Resort

255. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sulphur springs at Tattapani near Sim a are becoming a popular tourist resort;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to develop the place; and

(c) the transport and other facilities that are available at present?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes, Sir, for home tourists.

(b) and (c). The area surrounding the hot spring has been cleaned now and a sweeper appointed to look after the sanitation of the area. The nine roomed tourist inn at Tattapani which was taken over by the Himachal Pradesh Administration is being renovated and furnished. They are also providing extra beds, chairs, teapoys, etc. in that inn. In addition to the tourist inn, there is a small tourist hut consisting of one room, one verandah, a dressing room and a bath room constructed by the Forest Department near the river bed where there are hot springs. This hut is also being provided with special amenities such as radio set, crockery, chairs, etc. for the convenience of tourists. The Administration is also considering a proposal to provide bathing tanks and hand pumps at the springs. Tattapani is connected with Simla by a twice daily bus service. Previously the bus service used to run between Simla and Suni which is about 3 miles from Tattapani. But with effect from the 12th April, 1958, this service has been extended upto Tattapani bridge, about three furlongs from the springs.

Derailment near Varanasi

256. **Shri Ramji Verma:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 25 wagons of a goods train were derailed on the 9th November, 1959 on the Gaya-Moghalsarai section on the Eastern Railway about 38 miles from Varanasi; and

(b) if so, the loss sustained as a result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, 28 wagons of a Goods train got derailed at miles 388/3-5 between Bhabua Road and Durgauti stations.

(b) Approximate cost of damage to Railway property has been estimated at Rs. 54,500.

National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme

257. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** / **Shri Radha Raman:**

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any review of the schemes sanctioned under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the result of such review?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). Apart from the general review of progress when the Annual Plans of the States Administrations are discussed, no detailed review of sanctioned schemes has been undertaken so far.

Electrification of Kesinga and Titilagarh Stations

258. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether attempts are being made to electrify the Kesinga and Titilagarh Station on the South Eastern Railway by taking electricity from the local power houses of the Orissa Government; and

(b) when the work at both those Stations will be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Negotiations in connection with Tariff for power supply to Kesinga and Titilagarh stations are in progress with the Orissa State Government. As soon as they are finalised, necessary service connections will be completed and stations will be brought into operation.

(b) The work on electrification of the two stations is in progress and it is expected to be completed by 31st March, 1960.

Ahmedabad-Delhi Janata Service

259. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the frequency of Ahmedabad-Delhi Janata Express train from tri-weekly to daily; and

(b) if so, from what date?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The feasibility of increasing the frequency of Ahmedabad-Delhi Janata Express trains from tri-weekly to daily will be considered when adequate line capacity becomes available on the Delhi-Rewari Section.

Supply of wheat to Flour Mills in Kanpur

260. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of wheat that is supplied annually to the flour mills in Kanpur by the Centre;

(b) the price at which supplied; and

(c) whether there is any machinery to check proper utilisation of this wheat?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) 54,486 tons of wheat was supplied to the flour mills in Kanpur during 1959. Their monthly quota is about 5,980 tons.

(b) Rs. 14.00 per maund, including th cost of the gunny, on F.O.R. destination basis.

(c) Yes Sir, this is checked by the State Government. The Government of India officers also inspect the mills periodically.

Railway Station near Kanpur

261. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1768 on the 29th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether a Railway Station near Govindnagar, Kanpur has since been established; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Not yet.

(b) The preliminary item of work of preparation of plans and estimates has been completed. Steps are being taken to make the necessary funds available and the actual work will be taken up as soon as this is done.

Mechanised Fishing Centres in Kerala

262. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
{ Shri Narayanankutty Menon:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in setting up mechanised fishing centres in Kerala since the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) the number of such centres already in operation and the number of people employed in each centre; and

(c) the number of mechanised boats already constructed and number of boats handed over to fishermen?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Under the Second Five Year Plan the State Fisheries Department constructed mechanised boats and issued them to groups of fishermen under a subsidy and hire purchase system. The cost of the boat, after allowing a subsidy of 25 per cent on the cost of hull and 50 per cent on the cost of engines, is recovered from the parties either (1) in 60 monthly instalments spread over a period of 7 years (no recovery being made in non-fishing months) or (2) by taking a share (i.e. 30 per cent) of the daily catches and then adjusting it towards the cost of the boat. In the former category, 2 boats have been issued and are operating from Pudiappa and Chowghat. In the latter case, the Fisheries Department have started four mechanised fishing centres at Azhikode, Vizhinjom, Cochin and Beypore. Two more centres are being organised, one at Ponnani and the other at Baliapatam.

(b) (i) The number of centres already in operation is six.

(ii) The number of men employed are as follows:—

Cochin	17
Azhikode	37
Vizhinjom	20
Beypore	28
Pudiappa	5
Chowghat	5
TOTAL	112

(c) Number of boats constructed 23
Number of boats handed over to fishermen 23

9 more boats are under construction.

Besides the above scheme operated directly by the State Fisheries Department, 76 small mechanised boats have been distributed to fishermen by the Indo-Norwegian Project in the Project area, namely, Sakthikulankara and Puthenthura. The fishermen are given a subsidy of 25 per cent on the cost of hull and 50 per cent on the cost of engine.

Overbridge near Cannanore and Ernakulam Stations

263. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have been approached for the construction of an overbridge or underbridge near Cannanore Railway Station and Ernakulam South Station in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The proposal for construction of an over/under-bridge near Ernakulam South (Junction) Station has been recommended by the State Government for execution during 1961-62. However, the proposal for over/under-bridge in replacement of the level crossing near Cannanore Railway Station does not find a place in the list of works selected in the order of priority and advised by the State Government for execution during the remaining period of the 2nd Five Year Plan and the Third Five Year Plan.

(b) The proposal of over/under-bridge in replacement of level crossing near Ernakulam South (Junction) Railway Station is being examined and the work will be taken up in consultation with the State Government when they provide funds in their budget for their portion of the work, according to the extant railway rules.

National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board

264. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount given to the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board so far; and

(b) what is the programme of the above Board and its achievements so far?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Rs. 1074·22 lakhs up to date.

(b) The annual reports of the Board for the Years 1956-57 and 1957-58, copies of which have been laid on the Table of the House, give the approved programmes of the Board for the years 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 as well as the achievements during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58.

During the year 1958-59, the Board on the basis of the detailed schemes submitted by the State Governments finally allocated an amount of Rs. 203·5 lakhs as loans and Rs. 105·4 lakhs as subsidies. These schemes envisaged the following achievements in important fields:

	Programme	*Progress anticipated*
(i) Small sized societies	10,000	10,000
(ii) Large sized societies	2,600	1,789
(iii) Marketing societies	500	316
(iv) Processing societies	28	55*
(v) Godowns of large sized societies	900	900
(vi) Godowns of marketing societies	390	379

On the basis of the requirements of the States, the amount actually released to the State Governments was Rs. 206·2 lakhs as loans by the Central Government and Rs. 94·3 lakhs as subsidies by the Board.

During the year 1959-60, the Board has approved of a programme involving financial assistance of Rs. 4·1 crores by way of loans and Rs. 2 crores by way of subsidies. This programme envisages the following important targets:—

(i) Organisation of new village societies (service cooperatives)	15,727
(ii) Reorganisation of existing village societies as service cooperatives	23,068
(iii) Organisation of credit unions	271
(iv) Organisation of maketing societies	550
(v) Organisation of processing societies	150
(vi) Godowns of marketing societies	550
(vii) Rural Godowns	931

In addition, the Board will continue to grant subsidy for the additional Staff of the Co-operative Departments in the State Governments and managerial staff of the co-operative institutions—credit, marketing and processing.

Bedding for First Class Passengers

265. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide bedding to first class passengers on payment of certain extra fee; and

(b) if so, when it is contemplated to introduce this amenity on all railways?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) On many important trunk routes bedding is being supplied to first class passengers, on demand, on payment of Rs. 3 per set per journey. Also, when so requested sufficiently in advance Railway Administrations have instructions to arrange for the supply of bedding to tourists desirous of visiting places of interest lying off the trunk routes.

*Of this, 28 were independent processing societies and 27 were marketing *cum*-processing societies.

(b) The arrangements will be introduced over other routes also should there be an appreciable demand for it.

Pisciculture in Himachal Pradesh

266. Shri Padam Dev: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the special measures adopted by Himachal Pradesh Administration for the development of pisciculture in Himachal Pradesh and the total production obtained in 1959?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): Three schemes for the development of Mirror Carp and Trout, besides conservation work, have been undertaken by the Himachal Pradesh Administration for development of pisciculture in the territory. The schemes are estimated to cost Rs. 2·30 lakhs.

The total production of fish in Himachal Pradesh during 1959 was 7,200 maunds.

House Rent Allowance for I.A.R.I. Employees

267. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1856 on the 12th March, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the arrears of house rent allowance due to the monthlymen employed in the I.A.R.I. have been paid;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time that it would take to make the payment?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Casual workers on Central Railway

268. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of casual workers on the Central Railway at present; and

(b) how many of such workers have put in more than a year's continuous service?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 49082.

(b) 4004.

Closure of rice mills in Manipur

269. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of rice mills have been closed down by Government order in Manipur; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). During January, 1960 the Manipur Administration had suspended the licences of certain rice mills in Manipur for the non-submission of fortnightly returns prescribed under the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation and Licensing) Rules. The suspension orders were subsequently revoked on receipt of the prescribed returns.

Departure of Incomplete Train from Gurgaon

270. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that half of the goods train was left behind at Gurgaon station on the 15th January, 1960 unnoticed by the driver of the train; and

(b) whether any loss occurred to the Railways as a result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Removal of Railway Employees from Service

271. { **Shri Subiman Ghose:** / **Pandit D. N. Tiwari:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how many employees have lost their services by application of Rules 148(3) and 1708 para 2 of the Indian Railway Establishment Code in 1959 Class-wise and Division-wise in each of the Zones of the Indian Railways; and

(b) how many of them Class-wise and Division-wise in each of the Zones have been discharged due to (i) retrenchment, (ii) for taking bribe, and (iii) dereliction of duty, separately during the same period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 64.]

Station Platforms on E. Railway

272. **Shri Subiman Ghose:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of inward and outward passengers at Chittaranjan, Jamtara and Jhajha stations of the Eastern Railway in 1959;

(b) whether the platforms of these stations are high upto the train level;

(c) if not, how many feet below are they at each of these stations;

(d) the reasons for keeping them low;

(e) whether there is any proposal to raise these platforms upto the train level;

(f) if so, when the work is expected to be taken up; and

(g) the estimated amount in each case?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 65.]

(b) At stations other than those on suburban electrified sections, platforms upto the level of the floor of the carriages are not provided. What are provided are either

(i) High level platforms of height between 2'-6" and 2'-9" from the rail level; or

(ii) Low level platforms of heights upto 1'-6" above the rail level; or

(iii) rail level platforms, depending on the importance of the station.

At Chittaranjan the up main line platform is a standard high level platform. The down main line platform is a low level platform.

At Jamtara the down main line platform is the standard high level platform while the up main line platform is a low level platform.

At Jhanjha both the up and the down platforms are low level platforms.

(c) The down main line platform at Chittaranjan, the up main line platform at Jamtara, and both the up and the down platforms at Jhajha, require to be raised by 1'-6", 1", 1' respectively to make them "High level" platforms.

(d) to (f). The platforms at the various stations were constructed originally at the respective levels in accordance with the policy followed at that time.

The raising of low-level passenger platforms to make them high level platforms comes under passenger amenity works, which are planned in consultation with the Passenger Amenities Committees of the respective Railways who recommend relative priorities among the several passenger amenity works, having due regard to the funds available.

There is no proposal on hand at present for raising the low-level platforms at Chittaranjan, Jhajha and Jamtara, and the taking up of these items of work will have to pend till they are recommended by the Railways Passengers Amenities Committee and are included in the works programmes.

(g) The approximate cost of converting the low level platforms to high level platforms at these stations will be as follows:—

(a) Chittaranjan Dn. line.	Rs. 30,000 (excluding the cost of raising station building which may become necessary as a consequence of raising the platform level).
(b) Jamtara-Up Line	Rs. 30,000—Do.
(c) Jhajha-Both Up & Dn. lines.	Rs. 1,40,000.

Land Mortgage Bank in Tripura

273. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Land Mortgage Bank has been started in Tripura; and

(b) if not, when it is expected to be started?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) No.

(b) By 31st March, 1960.

Registry of Pathology

274. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri B. Das Gupta:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to establish a Registry of Pathology to collect information on diseases; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) There is a proposal to establish a Registry of Pathology under the auspices of the Indian Council of Medical Research during the Third Five Year Plan period.

(b) The details have not yet been worked out.

National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal

275. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Research Scholars working at present at the National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal, for their Ph. D. Degree;

(b) since how long they are working there; and

(c) the number of papers published by the Institute since its inception?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Five.

(b)

One from 24-8-1958
One from 1-10-1958.
One from 14-10-1958
One from 1-11-1958
One from 1-8-1959.

(c) About 550.

Out-Agencies

276. Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Vajpayee:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of out-agencies which are serving towns with a population of 10,000 or more and which are situated at a distance of more than five miles from the Railway stations in the Northern Railway Zone;

(b) the names and number of such towns (State-wise) where they do not exist;

(c) the steps taken to open them in such towns on Government's own account; and

(d) whether any time-limit has been fixed for the setting up of these out-agencies?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) 21.

(b) Necessary data is being collected.

(c) and (d). No time limit, as such, has been fixed, but the Railways have been instructed to open soon as many out-agencies as possible.

In each case, whether the out-agency will be opened at all, and if so, whether it will be run departmentally or worked by a contractor, will depend on the prevailing circumtances.

Thermal Plant in Kashmir

277. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to have a thermal Plant in Kashmir;

(b) if so, whether any aid has been sought from the Centre; and

(c) the power potential of the plant and its location?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No concrete proposal has been received from the State Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Corruption cases in Ferozepur Division (N. Rly.)

278. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the number and nature of cases of corruption committed by Railway employees during 1958-59 and 1959-60 in the Ferozepur Division of the Northern Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The number and nature of cases was as follows:

	1958-59	*1959-60*
(*a*) Acceptance of illegal gratification	3	6
(*b*) Falsification of Records	1	2
(*c*) Misappropriation of Government money	2	2
(*d*) Misuse of Railway material and labour	1	1
(*e*) Misuse of passes and P.T.Os.	3	4
(*f*) Underweighment of consignments	..	3
(*g*) Cheating	1	1
TOTAL	11	19

Terminal Building for Madurai Airport

279. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations by Madurai Ramnad Chamber of Commerce and other organisations have been received about Terminal Building for Madurai Airport;

(b) when will the building be completed; and

(c) what is the estimated cost thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) By the end of 1961.

(c) Rs. 2.44 lakhs approximately.

Telephone Exchange, Cuttack

280. **Shri Mahanty:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the strength of the staff at Telephone Exchange, Cuttack is not as per the sanctioned strength according to departmental standard; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to appoint the requisite staff?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Staff in the Telephone Exchange, Cuttack, is according to sanctioned strength, except for three posts of

mechanics, which are lying unfilled at present for want of trained personnel.

(b) Action has been taken to train the required number of candidates. The posts will be filled as soon as trained machanics become available.

दोहद-इन्दौर लाइन

२८१. { **श्री खाडोवाला :**
श्री का० भे० मालवीय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दोहद-इन्दौर बड़ी (ब्राडगेज) रेलवे लाईन का सर्वेक्षण कितनी बार हुआ है ;

(ख) इस पर सरकार का कितना व्यय हुआ ;

(ग) इस रेलवे लाईन को बनाने की योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या इस योजना को तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत लिया जा रहा है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री वें० सें० रामस्वामी): (क) १९५३ में पहली बार इस लाईन के प्रारम्भिक इंजीनीयरिंग और यातायात सर्वेक्षण किये गये थे और इस बात की अब फिर जांच की जा रही है कि यातायात के लिहाज़ से लाईन कैसी रहेगी।

(ख) ४४,००० रुपये।

(ग) दो अलग अलग रास्तों का सर्वेक्षण किया गया था, जिनका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

	निर्माण की लागत	प्रत्याशित आमदनी
रास्ता नं० १ १०८·८१ मील	बड़ी लाईन ७,९४,६५,४५३ रुपये	बड़ी लाईन (-२·८४%)
	मीटर लाईन ५,९४,८०,५६५ रुपये	मीटर लाईन (-२·४५%)
रास्ता नं० २ १३८·५७ मील	बड़ी लाईन ११,७१,११,९८० रुपये	बड़ी लाईन (-२·६४%)
	मीटर लाईन ८,८६,१२,८६४ रुपये	मीटर लाईन (-२·३२%)

(घ) यह सुझाव नोट कर लिया गया है और तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में नई लाईनों के सम्बन्ध में जो दूसरे सुझाव मिले हैं, उन के साथ इस पर भी विचार किया जायगा।

12.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER CALCUTTA PORT ACT

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): On behalf of Shri Raj Bahadur, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 216, dated the 23rd January, 1960 issued under the Calcutta Port Act, 1890. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1899/60.]

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 16th February, 1960, agreed without any amendment to the Geneva Conventions Bill, 1960, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th February, 1960.".

(ii) "I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya

Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th February, 1960, has passed the enclosed motion referring the Children Bill, 1959, to a Joint Committee of the Houses and to request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha in the said motion and the names of the Members of the Lok Sabha to be appointed to the said Joint Committee may be communicated to this House.

MOTION

"That the Bill to provide for the care, protection, maintenance, welfare, training, education and rehabilitation of neglected or delinquent children and for the trial of delinquent children in the Union Territories be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 Members; 15 Members from this House, namely:—

1. Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao,
2. Shri T. S. Avinashilingam Chettair,
3. Dr. Shrimati Seeta Parmanand,
4. Shrimati Maya Devi Chettry,
5. Dr. Dharam Prakash,
6. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao,
7. Shri A. Dharam Das,
8. Shri G. R. Kulkarni,
9. Shrimati Lila Devi,
10. Shri Abdul Latif,
11. Shri B. V. (Mama) Warerkar,
12. Shri Devendra Prasad Singh,
13. Shri P. A. Solomon,
14. Mirza Ahmed Ali,
15. Dr. K. L. Shrimali

and 30 Members from the Lok Sabha;

that in order to constitute a meeting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of Members of the Joint Committee;

that in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Select Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Chairman may make;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the 31st August, 1960; and

that this House recommends to the Lok Sabha that the Lok Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of Members to be appointed by the Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee".

12.06 hrs.

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Viswanatha Reddy and seconded by Shri Ansar Harvani on the 15th February, 1960, namely:—

"That the Members of the Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the address which he has been pleased to deliver to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 8th February, 1960."

as also the amendments moved thereto. Shri Ramam will kindly continue his speech now. He has already taken nine minutes, and he will have six minutes more.

श्री रामम् (नरसापुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कल सहकारी खेती के बारे में बतला रहा था । हमें सहकारी खेती को जितनी जल्दी हो सके अमल में लाना चाहिये । अगर हम इसे अमल में नहीं लायेंगे तो हमारे देश का बहुत नुक्सान होगा । कल मैंने फूड इम्पोर्ट्स के बारे में कुछ आंकड़े दिये थे । अब कुछ और आंकड़े देना चाहता हूं । हम विदेशों से जितना अनाज इम्पोर्ट करते हैं उस में हर एक टन के लिये हम को ४५२ रु० देना पड़ता है । हम हिन्दुस्तान में जितना अनाज प्रोक्योर करते हैं उस में हर एक टन के लिये हम को ३५५ रु० देना पड़ता है । इस तरह से हम इतना अधिक रुपया फारेन एक्स्चेन्ज का खराब करते हैं और हमारे देश में करोड़ों आदमी बिना काम के पड़े रहते हैं, उन की आमदनी नहीं बढ़ पाती है । हम अमरीका या बर्मा के किसानों को काम देते हैं लेकिन अपने देश के किसानों

[श्री राममू]

को काम नहीं दे सकते हैं । इतना ही नहीं हम को हर साल करोड़ों रुपये जहाज के किराये के रूप में देने पड़ते हैं। सन् १९५६-५७ में हम को अनाज का इम्पोर्ट करने के लिये जहाज के किराये के रूप में ५२ करोड़ रु० देने पड़े ।

12.08 hrs.

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR *in the Chair*]

सन् १९४८ से १९५८ तक हम को सिर्फ जहाज के किराये के लिये २९० करोड़ रु० खर्च करने पड़े । इतना नुक्सान उठाते हुए आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते ।

इस के अलावा हमारे फड मिनिस्टर ने देश के सामने एक और सुझाव रक्खा है । वह यह है कि आने वाले अकाल से रक्षा के लिये हम को एक फूड बैंक बनाना चाहिये । लेकिन मैं इस सुझाव से खुश नहीं हूं । खाने का संचय हम प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा कर या प्रोक्योरमेंट करके नहीं करना चाहते हैं, विदेशों से उधार ले कर, उस पर पैसा खर्च करके फूड बैंक बनाना चाहते हैं । यह हमारी आत्म निर्भरता की पालिसी के अनुकूल नहीं है, उस के खिलाफ ही है । हम उधार ले कर फूड बैंक बना दें, यह कोई घमंड करने की बात नहीं है । यह तो हम को शर्म आने की चीज होगी । खर्च बढ़ाते हुए, इम्पोर्ट करते हुए, अपने किसानों को बिना काम दिये हुए फूड बैंक बनाना और कर्जा करना ठीक नहीं है । हमारे पास बंजर लैंड्स काफी हैं, हमारे पास खेती करने के लिये करोड़ों गरीब किसान बेकार पड़े हैं उन को उपयोग में ला कर आत्म निर्भरता के विधान पर हम जा सकें, हमें इस का तरीका निकालना चाहिये ।

हम आज देखते हैं कि किसानों को बहुत दिक्कत है । फसल आने के पहले अब तक सरकार तय नहीं कर पाती है कि आने वाले साल में अनाज का भाव क्या होगा । फसल आने के बाद, छोटे और मध्यवर्ती किसान के धान के बिकने के बाद उस का भाव सरकार तय करती है । हमें उस को फसल के समय में ही प्रकट करना चाहिये । जब हम प्रोक्योरमेंट के फिगर्स को देखते हैं तो पाते हैं प्रोक्योरमेंट पिछले दस सालों में कुल मिला कर ४ लाख ५० हजार टन ही हुआ है । इतना कम प्रोक्योरमेंट क्यों किया गया ? मालूम होता है कि हम फसल के वक्त बाजार में नहीं जाना चाहते । सन् १९५८ के लिये हमारे फूड मिनिस्टर ने वादा किया था सदन में कि वह फसल के वक्त जरूर मार्केट में जायेंगे और ऐसा करने से सरकार को काफी अनाज मिलेगा और किसान को ठीक भाव से दाम मिलेगा । यह वादा किया गया था लेकिन अब तक फसल के समय वह बाजार में नहीं आये हैं । इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार को अपनी पालिसी को बदलना चाहिये और उस पर ठीक तौर पर अमल करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये ।

प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाने के लिये हमें लैंड रिफार्म्स को पूरा करना चाहिये । सिर्फ लैंड रिफार्म्स ही नहीं करना चाहिये इस के अलावा जितनी पड़ी हुई जमीन देश में है उस को गरीब किसानों को बांट देना चाहिये और उस के जरिये से गरीब किसानों को सहकारी खेती सोसायटी में मिला लेना चाहिये । फर्टिलाइजर के बटवारे के सम्बन्ध में जितनी कमजोरियां हैं उन का भी जल्दी से जल्दी निकालने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये और अवस्था को सुधारने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये ।

इस के बाद मैं राष्ट्रपति के भाषण में जो तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की चर्चा आई है, उस के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । हम तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में १०,००० करोड़ रु० खर्च करना चाहते हैं । लेकिन अब तक हमारे देश में जितनी तरक्की हुई है उस से देश के बहुत कम आदमी फायदा उठाते हैं । बहुत ज्यादा लोग फायदा नहीं उठा सकते हैं । मैं आप को नैशनल सैम्पल

सर्वे के फिगर्स बतलाता हूं । ६ करोड़ आदमियों की सालाना आमदनी १०१ रु० से कम है । उसमें ४ करोड़ आदमी करीब ७८ रु० साल की आमदनी वाले हैं और २ करोड़ आदमी ३८ रु० और उस से कम आमदनी वाले हैं । इन गरीब आदमियों की आमदनी कैसे बढ़े इस का कोई सुझाव नहीं दिखलाया है । सहकारी खेती, लैंड रिफार्म्स और बंजर भूमि का डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन जब तक नहीं होंगे तब तक आप करोड़ों आदमियों की आमदनी को कैसे बढ़ायेंगे ? उन लोगों का ख्याल रक्खा जाना चाहिये और मजबूती के साथ लैंड रिफार्म्स को आगे बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये । तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में हम १०,००० करोड़ रु० जरूर खर्च करना चाहते हैं लेकिन १०,००० करोड़ रु० खर्च करने के बाद भी देहातों में करोड़ों आदमियों के लिये घर नहीं और धंधा नहीं । मामूली छप्पर बनाने की जगह भी नहीं है । ऐसे लोगों के लिये घर बनाने को जमीन देने को तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में जरूर इंतजाम होना चाहिये । इस चीज के लिये आप को काफी पैसा ऐलाट करना चाहिये, यह मेरा अनुरोध है ।

मैं यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूं कि हमारी तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में इस बात का ख्याल रखा जाय कि जिस तरह से जनता के पिछड़े हुए वर्गों का ख्याल नहीं रक्खा जाता है वैसे ही पिछड़े हुए सूबों में इंडस्ट्रियल डेवेलपमेंट करने की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है । उन प्रदेशों को छोड़ देते हैं और जो प्रदेश पहले से काफी बढ़े हुए हैं वहीं पर और भी इंडस्ट्रीज खोलते हैं । पिछड़ी हुई स्टेट्स में नहीं लगाते हैं । आंध्र के लिये कई इंडस्ट्रीज के प्रपोजल्स आये, लेकिन उन का ख्याल नहीं रक्खा जाता है । ऐसा करने से हमारी भारतीय एकता के अन्दर बड़ी कमजोरी आ जायेगी और देश की तरक्की में भी बहुत बड़ा फर्क पड़ जायेगा । इसलिये मैं अनुरोध करता हूं कि तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में किस स्टेट को किस तरह की इंडस्ट्री दी जाय, किस तरह से इंडस्ट्रीज का बटवारा किया जाय, प्लैनिंग कमिशन और प्लैनिंग मिनिस्ट्री को इस का पूरा ध्यान रखना चाहिये ।

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Madam Chairman, the President's Address to the joint session of the two Houses delivered on the 8th February 1960, is of unusual interest and importance not only to the Members of this Parliament but to lovers of liberty and democracy all over the civilised world.

It is not merely a masterly summary of the main events and achievements and our concerns of the past year but it also states in clear terms some of the great tasks and burdens that are in front of us and which imperatively demand our dedicated attention. But more than this, he has in his inimitable language disclosed to the Members of Parliament the triple path to follow so that Parliament should 'fulfil its historic role in our Constitution'. He indicates that triple path in the following words in paragraph 55 of the Address:

> "Your understanding and co-operatin, in regard to problems of our economic planning,"—

that is the first—

> "the defence of our country"—

that is the second—

> "and our contribution to world peace"—

that is the third—

> "are required by our Government and people in increasing measure."

The President, the symbol of vedic culture, appeals to the Members to dedicate their attention to serve the people by co-operating with the Government which, being a Welfare State, it also exists to serve and not to rule the people. Service, self-less service,

[Dr. M. S. Aney].

is the very soul and the all permeating spirit of the Constitution.

The President earnestly asks us to help Government revive—to use the language of the ancient law-givers of India like Manu, Yagnavalkya and others, authors of *Smritis* and *Dharma-Shastras*—the social order consisting of four classes, the Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Sudras, for the generation of the power of wealth, military strength and accumulation of moral and spiritual force and also a class imbued with a spirit of service to promote the progress of the nation towards acquisition of the the three forces mentioned above. This advice is a re-statement in modern language of the great principles that underlay the social structure preached by the wise, pious and Godfearing thinkers, the Rishis and prophets of India. The President does not think, and, as a matter of fact, even the old *rishis* never thought of the four-fold order as based on the incidence of birth etc. It was *guna karma vibhaga*, a classification based on quality and capacity.

चातुर्वर्ण्यम् मयासृष्टम् गुण कर्म विभागशः

How can we help the Government in the production of men and women fit for the duties of the four classes and send them off? That is a big question. The time allotted to ordinary Members like myself is naturally limited. But I wish to emphasise its importance by saying that this will involve a complete overhauling of the machinery of education. This should not be a mere body to coach and prepare for any examination every boy and girl up to the limited numbers prescribed by the department of education. It will require the setting up of a machinery of educational experts properly trained for that purpose with keen insight into the psychology of the boys and to make a selection of them for training in appropriate vocations. Our universities also will have to adapt themselves to this great change if a proper and effective manhood is to be brought out in this country to fulfil the role which India is expected by the President to play.

This revival of *chaturvarnya* will be in fulfilment of the principles of liberty, equality and fraternity and the other fundamental rights detailed in the Constitution and not in curtailment of them. So, a social reformer need not raise the cry of social progress in danger on hearing the term *chaturvarnya* mentioned by me.

The President is the living embodiment of Indian unity, its catholic culture and its aspirations. That being so, it was but natural that he should have introduced his Address to the representatives of the Indian people in the two Houses with the discussion of the problem which has been uppermost in the minds of the people of India for the last four months and more; I mean the incursions into parts of India by elements of Chinese forces. Our President is too good-natured to express his feelings of indignation in vehement language. He simply remarked that China has committed a 'breach of faith'. I do not know whether the modern dictionary of Chinese diplomacy contains any term as breach of faith at all. And even if it be there whether it has any criminal connotation about it. The Chinese are too thick-skinned to understand the connotation of the term breach of faith. (*An Hon. Member*: They have no faith.) The Chinese Government only expresses verbal allegiance to the principles of Panch Sheel. The way in which that Government dealt with the Tibetan Government was enough to convince any reasonable man that their code of conduct is fundamentally different from that of the nations who believe in Panch Sheel. They have no regard for the sanctity of promises made to friends.

On reading the whole correspondence between the Chinese Prime Minister and the Indian Prime Minister I sometimes feel depressed at the want of vigilance shown by the Foreign Ministry and, particularly, by the Defence Ministry. If there was an occasion for the

Government of India to be extremely vigilant it was in their dealings with the Government and the people of China. But, we find that there was some slackness and, probably, extra credulity in the words of the Chinese statesmen. But it is a matter of satisfaction that our Prime Minister has clearly stated and reiterated that they will not accept the course or the results of the unilateral action or decisions taken by China. The statement made by the President in his Address that his Government

> 'pursues a policy both of a peaceful approach, by negotiation under appopriate conditions, and of being determined and ready to defend our country'

will be endorsed by every citizen of India.

Now, I turn to some other matters which our President has touched in his Address. One of the striking features of the Address is that more than one-third of it is devoted to the discussion of problems of External Affairs, Defence including the visits of our Indian dignitaries to the territories of other nations and of foreign dignitaries to the capital of India. That is a proof of our growing contact with the civilised world and the necessity felt by the civilised nation to maintain friendly and cordial relations among themselves. The trend of talks at Summit Conference is definitely towards the establishment of conditions of world peace though the pace of progress may be slow. The President has noted that fact, in his Address, with approval.

The President has referred to some of the notable events of political importance inside the Union territory itself. In para 31 he has shown how it had become necessary to issue a Proclamation in the State of Kerala and how that led to the General Elections held in that State only a few days ago. The matter had been discussed in Parliament more than once. I am glad that the Communist Party was routed in the elections and the United Front came out triumphant. But, I cannot but observe that it was a bad day for the Indian National Congress to join hands with a definitely communal party like the Kerala Muslim League for this purpose. The Muslim League which had brought about split in India by its highly communal and anti-national activities, ultimately resulting in the Partition of India, has now secured a recognition at the hands of the Congress organisation and the Congress Government itself. This may give a new lease of life to an institution which had no useful cause to serve and no reason whatsoever to exist in the Indian Union now.

I do not want to deal with this matter further because the right and the necessity of the Muslim League to be admitted into the new Cabinet is under discussion and I do not wish to say anything to prejudice that discussion.

The President had referred to another important change which the Union Government has decided to effect. The Government proposes to introduce a Bill to abolish the present bi-lingual State of Bombay and to bifurcate it into two unilingual States, one Marathi-speaking and the other Gujarathi-speaking. I deem it my duty to express unreservedly in this House what is the reaction of the People of Vidarbha to the reference made by the President to it in para 34 of his Address. The decision of the Government of India has been known to the people since the last week of December.

Eight million people of Vidarbha feel that the Government of India have completely failed to do justice to them by turning down their demand for the formation of a separate Vidarbha State consisting of the eight districts known as Nagpur and Vidarbha districts. I will not go into the details showing justification for the demand on its merits. The cause for the separation of the eight Vidarbha districts from the Hindi districts and their formation into a separate State had been carefully examined from every

[Dr. M. S. Aney].

point of view by the Legislature of the old Madhya Pradesh Government and it gave a unanimous verdict in its favour. But it was in the hands of the Government of India to give effect to it. It simply sat with folded hands.

Then, there was the Dar Commission, which expressed an opinion that Vidarbha can be a separate State but its formation was being opposed by the votaries of Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti, a group formed in Poona, and some other Marathi districts of the old Bombay State. I quote below the passage from the report of the Dar Commission bearing on this point. The Commission in its report (para 56) says :

> "It might be possible to form two separate Marathi speaking provinces, *viz.*, Mahavidarbha comprising eight districts of the Central Provinces and The Deccan consisting of 11 districts of Bombay. But the demand for the formation of Mahavidarbha was strenuously opposed by the advocates of Samyukta Maharashtra."

This is the finding of the Dar Commission. I do not want to read further. I would again give a quotation from the report of the three-member committee appointed by the Congress to examine the Dar Commission's recommendations. The members of this committee were the late Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the late Pattabhi Sitaramiah who had also the privilege of being the Governor of a State of which Vidarbha formed a part and our Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. He is there fortunately with us to testify to what I am going to say about the contents of the report. I am reading a recommendation from the recommendation of this committee, from page 14:

> "Well-defined and accepted areas of Maharashtra can, if they choose, form themselves into a separate province. In the case of Berar or Vidarbha and Nagpur as to whether this area joins the new Maharashtra or not, this should depend on the choice of Vidarbha and Nagpur."

This is the observation made by the committee consisting of these three men.

Mr. Chairman: His time is up.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Madam, may I have your permission to take three or four minutes more?

Mr. Chairman: He can take three minutes.

Dr. M. S. Aney: This is not a matter in which I am alone interested but the whole House is concerned and you will have to think of these matters later on also.

This is enough to show that this question of formation of the Vidarbha State has already been discussed and decided favourably both by the legislative Council of the Old Central Provinces and Berar State and also the Congress organisation. The Congress Government had only to give effect to the recommendation already made by them. But the Congress Government slept over their own recommendation and resolutions. The matter again came up for consideration before the States Reorganisation Commission of 1953. The Commission after a very exhaustive and critical examination of the problem from every point of view recommended the formation of Vidharbha districts into a separate State. I do not want to enter into details at all.

Against this decision the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti carried on an agitation with communists as their allies, the nature of which I do not want to describe. It approached the Government of India. The public opinion in Vidarbha at that time stood firmly in support of the recommendations of that Commission. The elected representatives from Vidarbha supported it with an overwhelming majority. But, strangely, the Govern-

ment of India remained hesitating throughout. The agitation of the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti was being carried on with unabated vigour, vehemence and violence and—I may say—fervour also. The streets of Bombay were flowing with the blood of innocent men and women killed and wounded. I do not want to abuse anybody but the fact is there. Some members from Vidarbha were invited to Delhi and the Congress High Command appealed to them to help the Government get out of the crisis. They yielded to the pursuasive pressure of those for whom they had the highest respect. It was a case of pressure and undue influence. I have no hesitation in saying that. With all this, or rather in spite of all this, the Government of India did not know their own mind. They first approached the legislature with a Bill to create three States and at the eleventh hour at the insistence of Shri C. D. Deshmukh and some other distinguished friends, certain amendments converting the three-States Bill into a bilingual-States Bill were made and the House unanimously passed that Bill. It was something like a foundling which chance brought to their notice which they lifted up and started taking care of. The Government of India hoped that time would bring about an emotional integration. But before the end of three years it was found out that the whole thing was a failure. The Congress does not want to know why. I emphatically assert that it was a failure because it was against the will of the very people for whom the Government passed the law.

Now that the bilingual State is being broken, the most natural and logical thing to do is to give effect to the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission and respect the demand of the people of Vidarbha. But that one thing the Congress High Command was determined not to do. They seem to have been hit by—I hope—a temporary fit of linguistic insanity.

Mr. Chairman: His time is over.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Only one page is there and I shall finish.

An Hon. Member: It may be laid on the Table.... (*Interruptions.*)

Dr. M. S. Aney: The people of Vidarbha took all steps to convince the Congress High Command and the Union Government about the legitimacy of their claim. But the Government of Bombay and the Union Government, instead of trying to understand the will and wishes of the people made strange efforts to win over the Vidarbha representatives in the legislatures and the Congress Committee. Thinking it a safe support, they have decided to reject the demand of the people of Vidarbha for the formation of a separate State. Assurances are given by the Ministers in the Bombay State that the interest of Vidarbha and the city of Nagpur will be safeguarded. Of these assurances, the less said, the better.

I wish to tell the Government of India that the people of Vidarbha feel insulted at the way in which their right of self-determination is being denied. In their name, I demand here today that the Government should recognise the right of self-determination for the people of Vidarbha and make provisions in the proposed Bill that the status of Vidarbha in the Indian Union will be determined and decided upon in accordance with the wishes of the people of Vidarbha either by taking a referendum at some fixed date or by some other method of taking opinion as good as a referendum, such as the results of the General elections to be held in 1962 or any special election held for that purpose only, at an early date. That is a constructive suggestion. If some such thing is not done the public opinion will become more and more hostile and antagonistic to the Government of the new State which you propose to foist or impose on them.

The people of Vidarbha have already decided to record their protest in an emphatic manner by starting a Satyagraha from the 4th March, 1960. I want to bring it to their notice. The reception which Satyagrahis led by

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

Brijlal Bayani, a veteran Congressman who served the Congress vigorously for 40 years, are receiving is a sight for men and gods to see. It is attracting huge crowds. Men and women, boys and girls from all classes and societies are running to join it. It is growing in volume and strength every day. I implore the Government of India in all humility not to make the mistake of disregarding the public opinion of the people of Vidarbha who have been loyal throughout to you, the Congress and the motherland. If not, you will be walking on the top of a volcano. I venture to say that the Government of India will be raising this new structure, not on the solid rock of the support of the public opinion of Vidarbha, but on the quicksands of the consent of some obliging friends only. It will be washed away at any time by the floods of Purna, Wardha, Pranita, Painganga, Kanhan and Vainganga and, through the seven mouths of the mighty Godavari, thrown into the Bay of Bengal. It is not yet too late for the Government to revise its decision and to avoid infliction of a wrong on the people of Vidarbha.

Mr. Chairman: Let the hon. Member please wind up.

An Hon. Member: The Chair is helpless!

Dr. M. S. Aney: I conclude with a hope, even at this rather late hour, that Providence will show the authorities concerned the right way to follow. I support the motion and conclude with a prayer:

असतो मा सदगमय
तमसो मा ज्योतिर्गमय
मृत्यो र्मामृतगमय

Take us to Reality from Unreality,
To Light from Darkness,
And to Immortality from Mortality.

Mr. Chairman: May I request all hon. Members to please wind up within two minutes after the first bell? There is a large number of speakers, and everyone who is taking extra time is denying time to the others. Shri Khadilkar.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): I would not have liked to refer to a matter which is coming up soon before the House in the form of a Bill—I mean the bifurcation of Bombay State. I thought that the hon. Member opposite, Shri Aney whom I hold in high esteem, would give his blessings to it, because in reversing the former decision of a bilingual Bombay State the democratic opinion of the Mahrati-speaking people in general has triumphed, and I am confident that when the Bill comes before the House every Member would be more vigilant. Because, let this bifurcation take place in an atmosphere of goodwill. Let the past chapter of bitterness and strife be closed; and let no additional burden be cast on any one, or any discriminatory treatment to one part of the people as against the other be shown anywhere in the Bill. Let the House be vigilant. Because, on the last occasion, they submitted to a decision of which they themselves were not sure whether it was acceptable to the people of Maharashtra as well as Gujarat.

One more word and that is about the question of border. I am very glad that recently the new Congress President has said that now there would be no *ad hoc* basis and that some general principles would be followed. And let me expect that the officers on the border of Belgaum, which is a disputed border, would not exercise terror, as they did in the last week, because it is under dispute and till it is settled you cannot use high-handed methods. But unfortunately, the man, the D.S.P.—I understand he is a Superintendent of Police—who was given a Padma Bhushan or police medal has behaved, to say the least, in a most shameful manner.

An Hon. Member: That is why he was given the police medal!

With these preliminaries I shall now proceed. Even I would not have liked to refer to these matters and would have very heartily welcomed the Announcement by the President regarding bifurcation but for my old friend who has come forward to whip the dead horse of a small region known as Vidarbha which has gone but unfortunately he has not caught the spirit of dynamism with which we are moving.

12·45 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

My complaint against the President's Address, as it reflects Government's policy, is that it fails to reflect the economic dynamism of the development in this country. That is the main failure. It cites one after another, a catalogue of achievements, and covers the basic weaknesses that are there in our economy.

Recently the Governor of the Reserve Bank has warned, and rightly warned in time, that "you are talking of development, but if you fail to hold the price-line there is no hope that anything substantial will be achieved". Because, one of the junior Ministers of Economic Affairs have stated in Bombay, in a facile manner, that a developing economy generates price increase. But what is the job of the Planning Commission? What is it for if it is not to control the prices which are corroding the life of the common man and creating a feeling of a certain amount of resistance to the economic development of this country?

I am saying this because we are taken in by the encomium showered on our Government by the foreign dignitaries, and we very conveniently overlook what is critically said about us. Recently, one French economist, a U.N. Observer, who came here, has contributed an article to the *New Statesman and Nation*, London. He has pointed out there: you have been completely defeated on the agricultural front and on the community development front, and do not expect to face China.

Because, today unfortunately it is true that the Chinese aggression has generated a certain amount of patriotic feeling, but if it is over-played, we are not understanding the significance of this aggression and the resultant effect on our country. In the final analysis, communism is a social challenge. We must understand that. It is not a military threat. And from this angle, if we look at the challenge, then we will have to look at the economic situation at home.

And what have we obtained in this country today? Let us face it. A man, a shrewd observer, an American observer, in no sense a pro-communist, a man like Walter Lippman, who came here just before President Eisenhower came, and who contributed five thought-provoking articles, two of them regarding India, has got this to say. I will just read this out and that would perhaps open the eyes of the Treasury Benches who are so complacent about the development and can take delight by using some sort of strong language against China and think that so far as the home front is concerned things can be managed easily. What has he got to say? He says:

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): Who is the author of this article?

Shri Khadilkar: Mr. Walter Lippman. He says:

> "What troubled me was the disparity between the revolutionary objective of the Third Five Year Plan and the mildness, almost victorian mildness, and the normality of the Indian political system. I asked myself whether the gigantic economic revolution can be carried out by parliamentary politicians and

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civil servants without the dynamism and the discipline of an organised mass movement.

I do not know the answer to this question."

He was puzzled when he saw the country. And he says:

"I do not know the answer to this question. But I have no doubt that it is the crucial question. For the solution of the basic problem—which is how to feed adequately the population—requires not only materials and the tools which money can buy. It requires also a revolutionary change in the traditional way of life of the Indian masses in their villages. I do not see how this revolution, which must go deeply into the Indian social system and the Indian culture can be brought about by the persuasion of experts alone. I would suppose, it would require the organised pressures of popular movement under Government leadership, so dynamic and so purposeful that it can inspire people to do voluntarily the kinds of things that in communist China are done by compulsion."

The same conclusion has been reached by René Demont who has passed a censure on our developmental effort in the field of community development as well as agriculture. He has posed a question: "Are you going to meet the challenge of China?" It is not a question of meeting the challenge of China on the floor of the House or on the platform talking a language that would inspire the people to go to the front. It is really the home front where you will have to fight and build up an economy, because a recent book, a publication by western authors, has pointed out that China today is developing five times more than India, two times or a little more than what Russia could achieve under the iron heels of Stalin, and about three times more than the Americans.

If we bear these facts in mind, let me at the outset say that the President's Address, or the Government policy as it is reflected there, does not take adequate stock of the situation, the situation on the home front, particularly the weakness of the price policy. No development is possible in a backward country unless you are stopping the corroding of the common man's life by checking prices at the proper time and creating a sector of economy where he will be feeling that his livelihood is not affected. Nobody is inspired to save, because one does not know what would be the value of the rupee when the Governor of the Reserve Bank says it has gone down and is going down, and one does not know where you are going to peg it. In western countries insurance policies, their premia and their final payments are pegged to a certain price level of the internal currency. Unless you do that in this country, I do not think you will get the small savings, you will be able to mop them up. This is a problem which you must face very eagerly and, at the same time, urgently.

With these few observations on the economic side, I would like to refer to one or two problems. There is a talk about the letter addressed by our Prime Minister to Chou En-lai. I am surprised. Let us decide what is our policy towards our neighbour. Are we going to utilise this aggression—we know it is not intended for a major war—as a sort of a weapon, as in Arabic countries? Palestine is being used, to boost up the morale, or are we out to settle the issues in a practical manner? Certainly aggression is committed. What wrong is there, I do not see, if it is to be settled without surrender of any territory? And, particularly, the only question that remains is, according to my understanding, the Ladakh border. Recently an international authority, Mr. Owen Latimore, has pointed that

Ladakh border was well defined—not the NEFA border so much because at that time the Britishers always were afraid of Russian danger and when Pamir Conference took place at that time this border was specifically defined. This we can point out and without any act of aggression as good neighbourly gesture if China and we can accommodate each other without dishonour to the other party, we can build up better friendly relations. It is no use saying: oh, we have changed the basis of our policy. I do not see any basic change in extending an invitation, if we are not going to use 'war danger' to boost up a sort of morale at home and hide the weakness. I think the Prime Minister is right because he is talking with a position, with a sense of confidence.

There is one more matter. Shri C. D. Deshmukh has referred to corruption. He referred to it in his address at the Shastri Memorial Lectures at Madras. Let us examine it a little closely. The other day the Prime Minister said there is a loose talk about corruption. I think he has not seen, perhaps, last year's report of the Home Ministry about corruption in which it is stated that out of the anonymous cases—this is more important—50 per cent were found to be correct after investigation and out of the signed complaints regarding corruption 50 per cent were found false. This shows that there is the problem of corruption. I do not want to say whether the method he has suggested is right, nor would I like to say like a French philosopher "the bourgeois democracy can be sustained on corruption, patronage and nepotism". That is a judgment given by a French philosopher. That would be too cynical for me to say, but looking to the constitutional system that we have adopted and the legal procedure, I feel that if we succumb to this demand, because in this country a catchy slogan is more powerful for the Opposition as well as for the Congress party—it would undermine the democratic system. According to Shri Masani excepting a lunatic fringe that is led by Pandit Nehru all others come under the same category—.....

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): Is Shri Masani in the list?

Shri Khadilkar: No, no; you have not followed my argument. The catchy slogan of a tribunal does not fit in in our constitutional set up. There is corruption. How to meet it is the problem. This must not be made a slogan, because with this slogan any government can be demoralised, immobilised. Any government, whatever its complexion, if it is carried on, and untimately if this slogan is propagated from platform to platform, instead of democracy you will usher in dictatorship in this country. Therefore, I cannot for a moment support the slogan so far as it goes, but, at the same time, I would appeal to the Government to take early steps, as some western countries have done, to institute a machinery through this Parliament by which immediately a corruption case is investigated without any delay. Today, unfortunately, this is my experience, if I report a case to a Minister he tries to plead a defence in order to protect the man at the helm of affairs.

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Question.

Shri Khadilkar: Shall I give evidence here? I am refraining from it, excuse me. Therefore, what I say is, the evidence given to the Ministers is being misused. That is another difficulty. In this country we have got the big public sector. In the private sector people look at these problems closely. In the public sector those people who would have hardly occupied a position of a Diwan in a small principality are handling crores of rupees every year —do not forget that. When they handle it, what is the position? There is no public opinion. There is no

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well organised movement against this. Therefore, unless some method, some machinery is evolved—I am told in Switzerland there is an Economic Commission which goes into every case from Minister downwards and reports back—this corruption will not be rooted out from this country. And, excuse me for saying this, if the total corruption is one-fourth in the south of India, it is three-fourths in the north, and as we go to the crest of India, Kashmir it reaches the top. This is the general pattern of corruption.

An Hon. Member: What about Maharashtra?

Shri Khadilkar: Even in the Congress Party it is less, let me be very plain about it.

One more small point, Sir, and I have finished. Recently a most disquieting development is taking place in Kerala. In order to defeat the Communist Ministry you organised a sort of an upsurge. When that matter was discussed I warned you that out of this upsurge you are reviving the Muslim League. Today it is coming through. If you want to revive the Muslim League now, and if you study the election results of Kerala, what you are building is not democracy. The greatest achievement of the Congress regime, particularly under the leadership of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, is the type of secular democracy in this country. This is the greatest achievement. Do you want to undermine it? Do you want to disclodge it? If you study the results and the revival of the Muslim League in Kerala, what do you find? Shri Dhebar, the supreme commander of the operations in Kerala, said that as we were together in the agitation, we must share power.

13 hrs.

I want to come to that point a little critically quoting what our Gongress leaders have said. Perhaps, the Speaker, who was one of the stalwarts, and the Congress Leaders know them. In 1937, when the question of coalition came to the forefront, there was a division in the national leadership. Jinnah was more nationalist. He never thought of a division—India and Pakistan. Let us admit it very frankly from the facts and historical records. And then there was a division. Men like C. R. Das said, "Let us share power and preserve unity" But at that time,—I would like to remind the House of it now—what Shri Jawaharlal Nehru said is worth quoting. I shall only give two small quotations. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru said in the course of his presidential address to the 50th session of the Congress, in 1937:

> "There is a certain tendency to compromise over those elections, to seek a majority at any cost. This is a dangerous drift and must be stopped. The elections must be used to rally the masses to the Congress standard, to carry the message of the Congress to the millions of voters and non-voters alike, to press forward the mass struggle. The biggest majority in a legislature will be of little use to us if we have not got this mass movement behind us, and a majority built on compromises with reactionary groups or individuals will defeat the very purpose of the Congress."

I shall give one more small quotation regarding coalition. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru then wrote to Mr. Jinnah. I know he has written a similar letter in 1952 to our Transport Minister, Dr. P. Subbarayan. I could not get a copy of it. Otherwise, I would have read it because it is a later evidence. But I shall quote what he had said in his letter to Mr. Jinnah on 6-4-1938 about coalition, because it is very significant.

> "I should like to know what is meant by coalition Ministries. A Ministry must have a definite political and economic programme and policy. Any other kind of Ministry would be a dis-jointed

and ineffective body, with no clear mind or direction. Given a common political and economic programme and policy, co-operation is easy."

I do not want to take more time of the House. I shall finish in a few minutes. There is a longer quotation but which I shall not read here. I shall give it to those who want to refer to it.

Mr. Speaker: I should like to say one thing. I abide by the decision of the parties in calling the hon. Members to speak. Whichever names are given to me by the parties, I call the hon. Members from that list. But I would urge upon all parties not to push their backbenchers first. What happens is ultimately those who are of a longer standing and whom I would like to call and allow a longer time are pushed into the rear, and I am in a way forced to allow longer time for the backbenchers of parties and thus take much time of the House. Hereafter, I wish that the leaders of the groups start first, and if there is time, I shall allow others to speak. I do not want to shut out the backbenchers from making their important contribution to the debate, but this is not the way or the manner in which we should proceed. Shri Khadilkar may go on for a while. But, in future, if he stands after all the others have spoken, with very great regret, I will not allow him.

Shri Khadilkar: I shall try to be brief.

Mr. Speaker: No. no. He has misunderstood me. I want that all hon. Members who have got sufficient standing here should speak first. It is not any accusation against the backbenchers. They will also have sufficient standing one day. But I would like to give those Members who make weighty statements after long expeirence the opportunity to speak first. Let them not stay behind and be-allowed to be pushed back and push others in earlier and then say, "I shall close in five minutes" and so on. I would allow Shri Khadilkar as much time as he likes, but hereafter he must come first.

Shri Khadilkar: So, Sir, the revival of the Muslim League with all its implications is not understood by our people. When I study the Kerala results, what I do find? As I said, are we going to create a cockpit of communal and caste organisations and political parties in this country and can we sustain the present democracy on that basis? This is the question I put, and I would appeal to my PSP friends, Shri Asoka Mehta and others, to apply their mind to this problem.

Shri Asoka Mehta: (Muzaffarpur): Do you want a discussion here on this point? I do not want to interrupt, but please do not provoke me.

Shri Khadilkar: Just a personal appeal. Nothing else. Already, I have evidence in Bombay, in Hyderabad, in Bhopal, in Calcutta in West Bengal to show that communal bodies have been formed. I am not saying that the Congress alone will use such bodies. Once you give prestige to a communal body, and particularly, a body with a past history, what will happen? In Kerala, you are calling it as Muslim League. But you never called them a peasant's party. Most of them are peasants. I have no quarrel with their religion. But if they represent a particular ideology, if they are organised on a particular basis, some economic basis, on a political platform, and if you associate with them, I could have understood it, because there are four crores of Muslims. Further, the authors of the *Communal triangle*, my old friends, Shri Achut Patwardhan and Shri Asoka Mehta, in their book have pleaded, "What is this Mulim League?" It is the creation through the inspiration of the British. It is a Machiavellian politics of the British that is coming in our way. Are we going to play the same politics in this country after 12 years of freedom and after partition of our country? I want to know that. If that is done,

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all Congressmen and those who are having a hand in the revival of the Muslim League will rule it one day, because, once a league with a party with this kind of past history and ideology is revived, the demand for a share in power on the basis of four crores will come up. One-tenth of the power at every level will be demanded and you will have to face it. If you are going to do that to defeat the Communists, unfortuniately that is not the way. Neither Walter Lippman nor Rene demont nor any other western thinker has said that you can succeed in this way.

In conclusion, I would like to say before this House, while speaking on the President's Address, that you will have to avoid such a course. Take the risk; take the risk of instability in such a matter. Do not vitiate the system and do not allow the superstructure of democracy to be demolished, the super structure that we have created, where we feel confident that with the people's consent we can go ahead and make social progress. If that confidence is shaken and we are taken in and seized in by a fear of communism, no power on earth can save us. As an author has recently said....

Mr. Speaker: I am satisfied with the authority of the hon. Member himself. He need not quote any more authors!

Shri Khadilkar: As that author said, in the 19th century when Marx criticized the western democracy, the so-called bourgeois democracy and the economic system, he was considering it from one angle. But looking to the new revolution that has taken place in Russia, particularly brought about by Mr. Khruschev in 1956, we should not minimise the later social and political developments, and who knows, it is just possible that the economic development of the Soviet Union one day would compel them, as Marx predicted, to change the political apparatus in the Soviet Union itself. This is a proposition which has been put forward by philosophers who have not been seized with the fear of communism but want to face communism; face communism on their own terms, on your own grounds.

Therefore, in the end, I would appeal to this House and particularly, to the Congress people: Do not allow your sense of proportion to be dislodged at this hour, and try to embrace and tolerate the revival of communalism in the form of Muslim League and create a cockpit of caste and communal parties to demolish the secular structure of democracy in this country. That is one aspect. There is another aspect.

Mr. Speaker: He may reserve the other aspect for another debate.

Shri Khadilkar: I will just finish with that. The other aspect is, you cannot just shout patriotic slogans and face communism. Do not use this weapon—the danger of war—to boost the morale at home. As I said, the Prime Minister is right in sending the invitation to the Chinese Prime Minister, because he has confidence. As Walter Lippmann observed, let us face it democratically more effectively and show to the communists that by democratic methods, we can also complete and hold our own.

डा० सुशीला नायर (झांसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, तीन दिन की बहस के बाद कुछ बहुत ज्यादा कहने को तो नहीं रह गया है, मगर तो भी चन्द एक ऐसी बातें कही गयी हैं कि उनके बारे में मैं दो चार शब्द कहना उचित समझती हूं।

प्रेसीडेंट महोदय की तकरीर के लिए धन्यवाद देने का जो प्रस्ताव पेश किया गया है उसके साथ शामिल होने में मैं अपना सौभाग्य समझती हूं। उनका भाषण बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण था क्योंकि उस भाषण में हिन्दुस्तान की मनोभावना की एक झांकी थी।

एक तरफ उसमें आत्म विश्वास था कठिनाइयों का सामना करने का दृढ़ निश्चय था, और निश्चय ही नहीं उस निश्चय को अमल में लाने के लिए एक अच्छा खासा कार्यक्रम भी था तो दूसरी तरफ साथ ही आज की जो चिन्ताजनक परिस्थिति है उसको, और देश के सामने गम्भीर समस्याओं की एक स्पष्ट झांकी भी उन्होंने हमें दे दी।

सबसे बड़ी समस्या जो पिछले बरस में हमारे सामने पैदा हुई है वह चीन के विश्वासघात के कारण और चीन के हमले के कारण। मुझे आश्चर्य होता है कि हमारे कुछ कम्यूनिस्ट भाई इस "विश्वासघात" शब्द को कड़ी भाषा कहते हैं और इसकी टीका करते हैं। वास्तविकता तो यह है कि हमारे प्रेसीडेंट इतने नम्र और इतने कल्चर्ड हैं कि सिवा नम्रता और सभ्यता की भाषा के वे बोल ही नहीं सकते। कड़ी भाषा का इस्तैमाल तो उनसे होता ही नहीं। मैं समझती हूं कि उन्होंने जो यह शब्द "विश्वासघात" इस्तैमाल किया है यह तो चीन के काले काम का वर्णन करने के लिए बहुत ही नर्म भाषा है।

अब आप जरा ख्याल करिए। हम उनको अपना भाई कहते थे और भाई कहके उनको गले लगाया, सब दुनिया से लड़ाई की उनकी खातिर, यू०एन०ओ० में और दूसरी जगहों पर उनकी मदद की। लेकिन क्या दो भाई अपने घर की हदबन्दी के लिए बन्दूकों का पहरा रखते हैं। आप कनाडा और यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स को देख लीजिए, दोनों की हद पर कोई पहरा नहीं है, कोई सिपाही नहीं है और न कोई पासपोर्ट का ही इस्तैमाल किया जाता है। मगर चीनियों ने हमारे उस विश्वास का दुरुपयोग करके हमारी पीठ में छुरी भोंकी है जहां हद पर सिपाही नहीं थे, वहां घुस आये। तो हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने चाऊ एन लाई को निमंत्रण फिर क्यों दिया यह सवाल पूछा गया है। हमारे बुजुर्ग आचार्य कृपालानी जी ने, अशोक मेहता जी ने और मसानी जी ने बहुत जोरदार शब्दों में इस चीज का विरोध किया है। ऐसे महानुभावों और विद्वानों को मैं यह तो कैसे कहूं कि वह गलत बात कहते हैं, लेकिन मैं बहुत नम्रता से कहूंगी कि जो बात वह कहते हैं वह सही नहीं है। वह इसलिए सही नहीं है कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने जो निमंत्रण दिया है वह राजनीति की दृष्टि से एक बहुत ही योग्य कदम है और मैं समझती हूं कि वह ऊंची राजनीति का नमूना है। निमंत्रण आपको पढ़ना है तो पढ़िए उस नोट के साथ जो भारत सरकार ने उस निमंत्रण के साथ भेजा है। उस नोट में यह साफ कर दिया गया है कि हम चीनियों का दावा न स्वीकार करते हैं, न कर सकते हैं और न करने वाले हैं। तो भी हमने उनसे कहा है कि आप यहां तशरीफ लाइये, हमारी मेहमान नवाजी स्वीकार करिए, हमसे बातें करिए। अब वह आएंगे तो जाहिर है कि बातें करेंगे, पर हम यह क्यों मान लेते हैं कि उनकी बात का असर हमारे ऊपर हो जाएगा और हम अपनी जमीन, जिस ग्राऊंड पर हम खड़े हैं, छोड़ देंगे। हम यह क्यों नहीं मानते कि हमारी बात का भी उन पर असर हो सकता है और हो सकता है कि यहां आकर उनकी आंखें खुल जाएं। वह देखेंगे कि जिस मुल्क में वह आज से ७ साल पहले दोस्ती का पैगाम लेकर आए थे, उस दोस्ती को उनकी इस कार्यवाई ने कितनी ठेस पहुंचायी है, कितना दर्द पहुंचाया है हमारे नेताओं को और आम जनता को। शेक्सपियर ने जब एक बार जोर की ठंडी हवा छुरी सी जो उस मुल्क में चला करती है उसका वर्णन इस प्रकार किया था :

"Blow, blow, thou winter wind,
Thou art not so unkind,
Thy sting is not so keen,
Because thou art not seen ...."

और फिर आखिर में कहते हैं :

"Thy tooth is not so sharp
As friends remembered not!"

[डा० सुशीला नायर]

दोस्त की दगाबाजी दुनिया में सबसे बड़ी दर्दनाक चीज होती है, और यही वजह है कि इस चीन के हमले के बाद हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर के चेहरे पर जो आम तौर पर मुस्कराहट होती थी वह जरा कम देखने में आती है। वह गम्भीर उदास और चिन्तायुक्त दिखते हैं। यह इस बात का सबूत है कि किस तरह से हमको चीन ने दगा दिया है और उसका हमारे नेताओं और आम जनता के दिलों में कितना दर्द है। निमंत्रण हमने उनको दिया है और यदि वह यहां आएंगे तो देखेंगे कि उनकी कार्यवाई का क्या असर पड़ा है तो शायद उनकी आंखें शरमा जायें। उन पर कोई असर नहीं पड़ेगा। यह हम क्यों मान बैठ हैं? हमारे निमंत्रण का अर्थ यह नहीं होगा कि हम अपनी जमीन उनको दे देंगे या उनसे कोई तरह का समझौता कर लेंगे। मैं समझती हूं कि इस तरह का निमंत्रण देना भारत के शिक्षण के अनुसार है, भारत की परम्परा और संस्कृति के भी मुताबिक है और बापू जी के शिक्षण के अनुसार है।

एक और चर्चा हुई है यहां पिछले दो दिनों में। उस चर्चा में जिक्र आया हमारे रक्षा मंत्री का एक भाषण का जिसके बारे में कुछ अखबारों में यह कहा गया है कि हमारे रक्षा मंत्री ने यह कहा कि हम अपनी एडमिनिस्टर्ड टैरीटरी का एक इंच भी नहीं देंगे। प्रधान मंत्री ने उसका खुलासा किया और एक्सप्लेनेशन दिया। उन्होंने कहा कि उनकी तकरीर में से एक वाक्य निकाल लिया गया और वह गलत सैटिंग में रखा गया वरना हमारे रक्षा मंत्री का तो यही कहना था कि हम तो किसी भी सूरत में भी अपनी जमीन का एक इंच भी कहीं से भी देने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। हमने इस एक्सप्लेनेशन को सुना और हम इससे सहमत हैं क्योंकि हम समझते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान का रक्षा मंत्री या कोई दूसरा मंत्री तो क्या, कोई भी सम्मान रखने वाला हिन्दुस्तानी अपने ऊपर हमला करने वाले को एक इंच भी जमीन देने के लिए तैयार नहीं हो सकता। तो भी मैं समझती हूं कि अच्छा होगा अगर स्वयं रक्षा मंत्री अपना एक्सप्लेनेशन अपने मुंह से हमारे सामने रख दें ताकि उनके शब्दों से जनता को ज्यादा संतोष हो जाएगा। हम सब के दिलों में और ज्यादा तसल्ली बैठ जाएगी और ऐसा करना उनके लिये बहुत मुनासिब और उचित होगा। हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर बहुत उदार हैं, वह हमेशा अपने साथियों की रक्षा करने के लिए तैयार रहते हैं, और प्राइम मिनिस्टर को ऐसा होना भी चाहिए। लेकिन मैं समझती हूं कि उन साथियों का भी यह धर्म है कि अपनी रक्षा का बोझ वह जहां तक हो सके प्राइम मिनिस्टर पर न डालें या कम से कम डालें। फिर रक्षा मंत्री तो सारे देश की रक्षा करने वाले हैं, वह काबिल आदमी हैं और बहुत अच्छी तरह से अपनी रक्षा कर सकते हैं। मैं समझती हूं कि अगर हमारे रक्षा मंत्री स्वयं कोई मौका देख कर अपनी तकरीर के बारे में जो गलतफहमी और डर की भावना लोगों के मन में पैदा हो गयी है, और जिसको दूर करने का प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने प्रयत्न किया है, उसको अपने मुंह से कुछ कह कर स्वयं दूर कर दें तो उसका बहुत अच्छा असर होगा। इस निमंत्रण से एक और बहुत अच्छी बात हुई है, जिस की तरफ मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहती हूं। पहली ही बार हिन्दुस्तान के नोट में इस बात का स्पष्टीकरण किया गया है कि तिब्बत कोई चीन की मिल्कियत नहीं है। तिब्बत ने हमारे साथ फैसला किया, समझौता किया और जब उन्होंने समझौता किया, तो जाहिर है कि उन का एक स्वतंत्र देश का स्टेटस था। समय समय पर तिब्बत का स्वतंत्र स्टेटस रहा है और चीन ने उस के बारे में कोई शिकायत नहीं की। यही कारण है कि उस समझौते के परिणामस्वरूप, जिस में चीन के एम्परर के तिब्बत के दलाई लामा के

और हिन्दुस्तान के प्रतिनिधि थे, जो डाकुमेंट तैयार किया गया, वह एक लीगल डाकुमेंट है। हमारे मुल्क में भी समय समय पर अंग्रेजों का कब्जा रहा दूसरे विदेशों का कब्जा रहा, लेकिन उस से हम उनकी मिल्कियत नहीं हो गए। जब हम में ताकत और हिम्मत आई जब हम तैयार हुए, हम ने स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त की और आज हम स्वतंत्र हैं। मैं आशा करती हूं और हिन्दुस्तान के बहुत से लोग आशा करते हैं कि हमारा पड़ौसी तिब्बत, शान्तिप्रिय तिब्बत, जिस ने हमारी ही तरह कभी किसी दूसरे मुल्क पर हमला या चढ़ाई नहीं की, जो सदा शान्ति के धर्म का पालन करता आया है, एक रोज फिर स्वतंत्र होगा और उस शान्तिप्रिय देश की स्वतंत्रता से हमारा पच्चीस सौ मील लम्बा बार्डर भी सुरक्षित हो जायगा और हमें वहां फौजें रखने की जरूरत नहीं रहेगी, क्योंकि पच्चीस सौ मील लम्बे दार्डर को फौजों से सुरक्षित रखना बहुत आसान काम नहीं है। अगर इस प्रकार से हो, तो मुझे विश्वास है कि हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के सभी लोग बहुत प्रसन्न होंगे, बहुत खुश होंगे। अपने थोड़े से कम्यूनिस्ट भाइयों के बारे में मैं नहीं जानती कि वे इस पर खुश होंगे या नहीं। हो सकता है कि वे इससे न भी खुश हों, क्योंकि उन को तो चीन के हिन्दुस्तान पर हमले में विश्वासघात भी दिखाई नहीं देता। अगर चीनी और आगे बढ़ें, तो उन्हें इस में लिबरेशन भी दिखाई दे, तो कोई आश्चर्य नहीं होगा। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की आम जनता इस में उनके साथ नहीं है। यह बात स्पष्ट है और हाल ही में केरल के चुनावों में भी यह बात स्पष्ट हुई है।

श्री खाडिलकर ने इस बात की बहुत चर्चा की कि केरल में कम्यूनिस्टों की हार कास्टिज्म और कम्यूनलिज्म की जीत है। मैं बहुत ही नम्रता से इस विषय में उन से अपना मतभेद प्रकट करना चाहता हूं। मुझे भी चुनाव के दरमियान और उस से पहले केरल में जाने का मौका मिला। मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि इस चुनाव के दरमियान वहां के लोग अपनी जात-पात, धर्म, कम्यूनिटी वगैरह को भूल कर सिर्फ एक बात पर एकमत हो गए थे और वह यह कि हम को डेमोक्रेसी चाहिए, डिक्टेटरशिप नहीं चाहिए। और वे इस लिए एकमत हुए थे, क्योंकि ढाई पौने तीन साल के कम्यूनिस्ट राज्य में उन्होंने देख लिया था कि अगर वे कम्यूनिस्टों के अधीन रहे, तो उन को कोई रीलीफ नहीं मिल सकता और डेमोक्रेसी कभी वापस नहीं आ सकती। इसी लिए वे इकट्ठे हुए और उन्होंने कम्यूनिस्टों को हार दी। मैं आप से यह निवेदन करना चाहती हूं कि जो मिनिस्ट्री की बात चल रही है, वह होगी और मैं समझती हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में कोई भी यह नहीं चाहता कि जिस प्रकार की मुस्लिम लीग हम ने देखी हुई है, उस का फिर से जन्म हो। मुझे आशा है कि जो मुसलमान केरल में मुस्लिम लीग के नाम से संगठित हुए हैं, वे यह समझ लेंगे कि धर्म के नाम से, मजहब के नाम से पार्टी आरगेनाइज करना सही बात नहीं है और इस का महत्व समझ कर जो भी उचित तरीका होगा, वह अख्तियार कर लेंगे। मैं ने वहां जिन भाइयों से बातें की हैं, उन से मुझ पर यह असर नहीं हुआ कि वे पुरानी मुस्लिम लीग की तरह ही कम्यूनल किस्म के लोग हैं, या कम्यूनल प्रिंसिपल रखते हैं, लेकिन मैं समझती हूं कि अगर इस बारे में एहतियात न रखी गई, तो उस से कम्यूनलिज्म पैदा हो सकता है और वह खतरनाक चीज होगी। हमें विजिलेंट और खबरदार रहना चाहिए।

जाहिर है कि देश की सुरक्षा के लिए प्राडक्शन–एग्रीकल्चरल प्राडक्शन, डिफेंस प्राडक्शन, इंडस्ट्रियल प्राडक्शन– की बहुत आवश्यकता है। हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण में बहुत कुछ जिक्र किया है कि इस विषय में क्या क्या प्रोग्राम बनाए गए हैं। मैं यहां पर एक ही बात कहना चाहती हूं

[डा० सुशीला नायर]

अगर प्राडक्शन बढ़ानी है, तो आवश्यक है कि हम लोग इस बात का ध्यान रखें कि लेबर ट्रबल्स हमारे देश में न हों और जो लोग लेबर ट्रबल कराने में विश्वास रखते हैं, उन को भी समझना चाहिए कि लेबर के हित में और देश के हित में यह आवश्यक है कि सब लोग प्राडक्शन बढ़ाने के काम में लगे रहें और लेबर ट्रबल्स न हों।

इसी सिलसिले में मैं एक शब्द पे कमीशन के बारे में भी कहना चाहती हूं। यहां बहुत जोरों से कहा गया है कि पे कमीशन ने क्या दिया है, कुछ भी नहीं दिया है। प्रैजिडेंट के एड्रेस और सम्बन्धित आंकड़ों से मालूम होता है कि गवर्नमेंट आफ़ इंडिया ने जो सिफारिशें मान ली हैं, उन के परिणामस्वरूप ३३–३५ करोड़ रुपया हर साल खर्च होगा। पंजाबी में एक कहावत है कि मुर्गी बिचारी की जान गई और खाने वालों को मज़ा नहीं आया। इस मंहगाई के ज़माने में अगर हम सरकारी नौकरों को और ज्यादा दे सकें, तो अच्छा हो, लेकिन सरकारी नौकर भी आखिर हिन्दुस्तानी हैं, पेट्रियाट्स हैं। उन को देखना चाहिए कि सरकार अपनी चादर देख कर ही पैर पसार सकती है। इस लिए इस समय हम को देश की दौलत बढ़ाने पर कनसैनट्रेट करना चाहिए और जब देश की दौलत बढ़ेगी, तो हर व्यक्ति की हालत सुधरेगी। वह हम को सुधारनी है और इस बारे में प्रैजिडेंट के एड्रस में काफ़ी कुछ कहा गया है। हम ने तीसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना इस काम के लिए बनाई। राष्ट्रपति जी ने इस बारे में साइंटिस्ट्स के बारे में खास तौर पर ज़ोर दिया है। उन्होंने कहा है—

"My Government are alive to the requirement of scientists, technicians and technologists for our expanding economy. Measures are being taken to step up progressively the output in the cadres and to provide increasingly better career opportunities ...."

आप देखेंगे कि एक तरफ़ तो हम कहते हैं कि हम को ज्यादा साइंटिस्ट्स चाहिए और दूसरी तरफ़ आप देखें—मेरे पास एक कागज़ है, जो इस समय मिल नहीं रहा है—उसमें चार आदमियों का हवाला रखा हुआ है, जिन में बी० एस० सी० हैं और एम० एस० सी०, फ़र्स्ट क्लास हैं, लेकिन वे चारों के चारों फूड एंड एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री के पे एंड एकाउंट्स डिविज़न में अपर डिविज़न क्लार्क लगे हुए हैं। एक जोसेफ़ तो मर गया सूसाइड कर के, लेकिन उसी तरह के और लोग भी पड़े हुए हैं इन मिनिस्ट्रीज़ में। मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहती हूं कि एक लड़के ने बी० एस० सी० पास किया और फ़र्स्ट क्लास ली, एक ने बी० एस० सी० (आनर्ज़) किया हुआ है, एक ने एम० एस० सी० सैकंड क्लास ली है, बहुत अच्छी क्वालिफ़िकेशन्ज़ हैं। वे ग़रीब लड़के हैं। नौकरी चाहिए। घर में खाने को नहीं है, इस लिए जो भी नौकरी सामने आई, वह ले ली और जब एक दफ़ा ले ली, तो पीछे उन की एप्लीकेशन कहीं और नहीं भेजी जा सकती है। इस लिए वह वहां पड़े हुए हैं। बी० एस० सी० में बाटानी और गणित लेकर पे एंड एकाउंट्स डिविज़न में क्या काम है? लेकिन वहां पड़े हुए हैं और कोई तवज्जह नहीं देता है। आप को सुन कर आश्चर्य होगा कि अभी की एग्ज़हिबिशन में अमरीकी मेले में हमारे देश के छ: नौजवान हैं, जो अमरीका के डिग्री-होल्डर हैं। एक एग्रीकल्चरल इंजीनियर है, एक डाक्टर है, तीन चार कुछ और हैं, सब बहुत हाई क्वालिफ़िकेशन्ज़ ले कर आए हैं, लेकिन काम नहीं मिल रहा है, नौकरी नहीं है। क्या करें? रोटी खानी है, तो अमरीकी मेले में जो कुछ भी काम मिला उससे अपनी फ़ैमिलीज़ का पालन-पोषण कर रहे हैं। एक तरफ़ तो हम कहते हैं कि हम को और साइंटिस्ट्स पैदा करना है और दूसरी तरफ़ जो हमारे पास हैं, क्या हम उन का सही उपयोग कर रहे हैं, यह हमें देखना है। मेरा कागज़ मिल गया है।

मैं आप को उन की क्वालिफ़िकेशन्ज के बारे में बताती हू ।

B.Sc. (Punjab University), Second Division, LL.B Second division, got two gold medals for standing first. Then, the second boy is B.Sc. (with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics), Second Division from the Banaras Hindu University. The third boy is B.Sc. with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics and M.Sc. (Mathematics with Astronomy and Statistics). And what is he doing? He is working in Pay and Accounts Division of the Food and Agriculture Ministry. फिर यहां पर एक और आदमी की मिसाल है जो कि B.Sc. (Honours) with Botany as his major subject and Chemistry, History of Science and Scientific methods as other subjects. This is how we are using our scientists.

इस तरह से अगर हम वैज्ञानिक तैयार करते हैं और उसके बाद अगर हम उनका ठीक प्रकार से उपयोग नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो वे हमारे क्या काम आयेंगे । अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी हाल में सैंट्रल बोर्ड आफ एजूकेशन की मीटिंग हुई थी । वहां पर इस बात की बड़े जोरों से चर्चा चली थी कि साइंस पढ़ाने के लिए टीचर्स नहीं मिलते हैं । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ऐसे जितने भी साइंस ग्रेजुएट्स हैं, जो कि यहां वहां बिखरे पड़े हैं, उनको उठा कर के क्यों एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री के हवाले नहीं करती ताकि वे लड़के स्कूलों में पढ़ा सकें, कुछ उनको अच्छा तथा योग्य काम मिल सके । एक स्कीम काउंसिल आफ साइंटिफिक एंड इंडस्ट्रियल रिसर्च ने बनाई थी और उन्होंने कहा था कि जैसे ही साइंस या टैक्नालाजी के ग्रेजुएट्स बाहर से आएंगे हम उन्हें रिसर्च फेलोशिप देंगे जब तक उन्हें काम नहीं मिलता । इसके लिए कह रहे हैं कि तीन हजार एप्लीकेशंस आ गईं। कोई सौ लड़के उन्होंने छांटे । अब बाकी क्या करेंगे, कहां जायेंगे इसका कुछ पता नहीं है ।

चूंकि समय नहीं है इस वास्ते मैं ज्यादा कहना नहीं चाहती हूं। अन्त में इतना ही कहूंगी कि हमको अपने थर्ड फाइव यीयर प्लान को सक्सेस बनाना है तो हमको सब से ज्यादा जोर परसनेल प्लानिंग पर देना होगा । हम प्लानिंग कर रहे हैं कि किस तरह से हम अपने फिजिकल रिसोर्सिस को हारनेस करें, उनका सही इस्तेमाल करें । लेकिन इस देश का सब से बड़ा रिसोर्स, सब से बड़ा एसेट यहां की जन-संख्या है । उस जन-संख्या को हम ठीक प्रकार से काम में लगा सकें, उसका अगर हम सही इस्तेमाल कर सके तो आप देखेंगे कि हम कितनी तेजी के साथ इस देश को आगे बढ़ाते हैं । आज हम इकोनोमिक डिवेलेपमेंट पर जोर दे रहे हैं लेकिन साथ ही हमें सोशल डिवेलेपमेंट पर भी जोर देना होगा । इसका कारण यह है कि अगर हमारी जनता सुशिक्षित, डिसिप्लिंड अच्छे विचारों वाली और देश के लिए प्रेम रखने वाली नहीं होती है तब तक हम इकोनोमिक डिवेलेपमेंट का सही इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकेंगे । उसका सही इस्तेमाल करने के लिए यह चीज बहुत जरूरी है ।

आज देखने में आता है कि काठ लगती है हैल्थ पर, काठ लगती है एजुकेशन पर । मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस सारे एड्रेस में हैल्थ का कहीं कोई जिक्र नहीं है । बीमार आदमी जा कर क्या काम फैक्ट्रीज में या फील्ड्स में कर सकते हैं, इसका अंदाजा आप लगा सकते हैं । इस वास्ते मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि आज जरूरत इस चीज की है कि हम इकोनोमिक डिवेलेपमेंट और सोशल डिवेलेपमेंट को बैलेंस करें । इन दोनों को साथ साथ लेकर देश चलेगा, अगर हम देश को चलायेंगे तब हम जो रिजल्ट्स चाहते हैं उनको प्राप्त कर सकेंगे वर्ना नहीं । एक ब्रिज बनाने के लिए आपको लाख दो लाख रुपया खर्च करना पड़ता है, उस पर आप इतनी रकम खर्च कर देते हैं लेकिन लड़कों

[श्री सुशीला नायर]

के स्पोर्टस या दूसरी एक्सट्रा-करीकुलर एक्टिविटीज पर आप काठ लगा देते हैं । आप ख्याल करें कि कितने लाख का आप का नुक्सान हो गया मैसूर में जब उन्होंने वहां पर आपकी इलैक्ट्रिक लाइट्स और दूसरी तीसरी चीजें तोड़ डालीं । इंडिसिप्लिंड लोग, डिसैंटिसफाइड लोग आपके ब्रिज्स को फोड़ डालेंगे, उड़ा देंगे । इसलिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम सोशल डिवेलेपमेंट पर उतना ही जोर दें जितना हम इकोनोमिक डिवेलेपमेंट पर देते हैं और हमारे ह्यूमन रिसोर्सिस का सही उपयोग हो इस पर प्लानिंग में सब से ज्यादा जोर रहे। ऐसा होगा तभी हमारा जो तीसरा प्लान है, वह सफल हो सकेगा और जो हमारे आब्जैक्टिव हैं, उन को हम हासिल कर सकेंगे ।

3.34 hrs.

M8. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

पंडित ब्रज नारायण "ब्रजेश" (शिवपुरी): कृष्णं वन्दे जगत् गुरुम् ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति के भाषण पर धन्यवाद देने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूं । इसमें सन्देह नहीं है कि उनका भाषण धन्यवाद देने के योग्य है । आरम्भ में यद्यपि उन्होंने इस बात का उल्लेख न किया हो परन्तु मैं व्यक्तिगत रूप से राष्ट्रपति जी से मिला था और मध्य प्रदेश में जहां जनता डाकुओं से आतंकित थी, उसके सम्बन्ध में मैंने वस्तु-स्थिति उनके सामने प्रकट की थी । राष्ट्रपति जी के शासन ने और उन्होंने उस समस्या की ओर ध्यान दे कर मध्य प्रदेश के डाकुओं का जो उन्मूलन किया है, उसके लिए मैं विशेष रूप से शासन को और राष्ट्रपति जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं । जिस के घर में डाका न पड़ा हो, सम्भव है, वह इसको अनुभव न कर सके । लेकिन पड़ोस में भी यदि डाका [illegible] होती है।

राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने एक दूसरे डाके का जिक्र किया है और डाकू है हमारा एक मित्र जो शत्रु के रूप में प्रकट हुआ है । ऐसी वास्तव में हमें भी कल्पना नहीं थी कि इतना स्वागत सत्कार करने के पश्चात, हिन्दी चीनी भाई भाई का नारा लगाने के पश्चात् फूल गले में डाल कर, अपने शरीर को भूखा प्यासा धूल धूसरित दिल्ली की गलियों में करने के उपरान्त भी हमारे ऊपर चढ़ कर चीन आ जाएगा । ऐसी कल्पना कौन कर सकता था और उससे जिसने कि पंचशील को स्वीकार कर लिया हो ? मगर वह हुआ और उस भूमि पर हुआ जिस भूमि पर बुद्ध धर्म कभी छाया रहा और जिस भूमि में आज भी अहिंसा की सुगन्ध आती है । उसी भूमि के लोगों और उसी भूमि के शासन के विरुद्ध उसका ही एक मित्र अचानक बिना किसी सूचना के आक्रमण कर देगा, उसकी भूमि पर अधिकार कर लेगा और उसके पश्चात् उसको आंख दिखायेगा, यह तो संसार में कभी कोई बुद्धिमान और सज्जन आदमी सोच भी नहीं सकता, कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकता । इसलिए राष्ट्रपति महोदय का हृदय दुखी हुआ और उन्होंने विश्वासघात शब्द का प्रयोग किया । इतिहास में हमारे सामने पंचशील का उद्घोष करते हुए भी विश्वासघात होगा, यह भी हमें कल्पना नहीं थी । लेकिन मालूम पड़ता है कि जब से इस देश को समृद्धशाली और सम्पन्न बनाने के लिये हमने प्रयत्न किया है तब से सम्भवतः विश्वासघात होता चला आ रहा है । हम सज्जनता का व्यवहार किये जाते हैं और जिसके साथ हम सज्जनता का व्यवहार करते हैं, वह हमारे साथ विश्वासघात ही करता है । बाहर वाले भी करते हैं, घर वाले भी करते हैं । हम किस को कहें कि यह बाहर वाला है और किस को कहें कि यह घर वाला है । हम कहते रहे [illegible]

बन गया । क्यों बना, कैसे बना यह आप जानते हैं । जब कुछ हरिजन यहां चुन कर आ जाते हैं तो उसके आधार पर हम यह नहीं कह सकते हैं कि हरिजनों की समस्या हल हो गई है । पिछड़ी हुई तथा गरीब जनता को जहां की तहां पीड़ित रहती है, शोषित रहती है, शासित रहती है, लांछित रहती है, अपमानित रहती है । हां कुछ लोग आकर और यहां बैठ कर सम्मानपूर्वक जीवन में सांस लेते हैं । यह ठीक है । इसी प्रकार कुछ भले मुसलमान लोक सभा में आकर, कांग्रेस के के साथ रह कर राष्ट्रीयता का उद्घोष करते हैं लेकिन फिफ्थ कालमिस्ट देश में नहीं हैं और अभी भी देश के नाश के कार्य नहीं कर रहे है, ऐसा कौन बुद्धिमान व्यक्ति स्वीकार करेगा । जो ऐसा समझते हैं उनमें न राजनीतिज्ञता है, न राष्ट्रभक्ति है और न वे इस देश का कल्याण कर सकते हैं । असल में तो हमें बुद्धिमत्तापूर्वक यह देखना पड़ेगा कि कौन लोग कहां खराब हैं । ठीक उसी प्रकार से हमने चीन के साथ सद्व्यवहार किया है और पंचशील का उद्घोष लगा कर उसे साथ ले ने की हमने हर सम्भव चेष्टा की है और इससे थोड़ा अमरीका रुष्ट भी था क्योंकि क्या अमरीका का चीन के साथ झगड़ा है, वह उधर फार्मूसा पर. . .

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज़ खां) : मुझे इस वक्त मुदाखिलत करने का अफसोस है लेकिन जो अल्फ़ाज इन्होंने यहां कहे है, मैं उनके खिलाफ सख्त प्रोटेस्ट करता हूं कि जो मुसलमान यहां पर लोक सभा के मैम्बर बनते हैं, वे हिन्दुस्तान के वफादार नहीं हैं । मैं नहीं समझा हूं. . . . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने तो, जहां तक मैं समझा हूं कहा है कि जो मुसलमान यहां आते हैं, भले होते हैं, राष्ट्रीयता के साथ रहते हैं, कांग्रेस में हैं । मगर और मुसलमान कई है, दूसरों की बाबत वह कह रहे थे । यहां वालों की बाबत तो उन्होंने कहा है कि भले हैं और उनकी तारीफ की है। जहां तक मैं समझा उन्होंने यही कहा है ।

पंडित ब्रज नारायण "ब्रजेश" : जी हां । मेरा तात्पर्य समझे बगैर ही सम्भवतः वह प्रोटेस्ट करने के लिए खड़े हो गये हैं । मैंने समझा था कि वह तारीफ करने खड़े हुये है . . . . .

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : उनका इशारा शायद मुस्लिम लीग की तरफ था ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : शायद उनका इशारा मुस्लिम लीग की तरफ था ।

पंडित ब्रज नारायण 'ब्रजेश' : जी हां ।

श्री शाहनवाज़ खां : उनका यह कहना कि मुसलमान वफादार नहीं है, इसके खिलाफ मैं सख्त प्रोटेस्ट करता हूं । यह बड़ी काबिले-एतराज़ बात उन्होंने कही है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रोटेस्ट तो आपका है । मगर अगर कोई अपनी यह राय दे कि कोई यहां आदमी रहता है वह वफादार नहीं है, तो उसकी यह राय चाहे गलत भी हो, लेकिन मैं उसको कैसे रोकूं । हो सकता है कि उनकी यह राय गलत हो मगर इस बात को कहने से शायद मैं उनको न रोक सकूं कि उनका ख्याल ऐसा है कि कुछ आदमी यहां रहते हैं जो वफादार नहीं हैं । अगर कोई कहे कि मैं उनको रोकूं तो मेरे लिए यह मुश्किल होगा ।

Shri Radha Raman (Chandni Chowk): The learned speaker was trying to explain his position. But I just want to point out that instead of mentioning the names or the particular community he could certainly talk about the political party. It will be quite clear.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : बेहतर होगा बेशक ।

पंडित ब्रज नारायण "ब्रजेश" : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं स्वयम् इसका स्पष्टीकरण कर रहा हूं । हमें दुःख है कि हिन्दी को समझने

[पंडित ब्रज नारायण "ब्रजेश"]

वाले यहां बहुत थोड़े लोग हैं । मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि यहां कम्यूनिटी का प्रश्न नहीं है । हिन्दू भी खराब होते हैं । हिन्दुओं में राष्ट्रद्रोही क्या नहीं हैं ? हिन्दुओं में राष्ट्रद्रोही हिन्दू भी अच्छे हैं और मुसलमान राष्ट्रभक्त हैं तो भी खराब हैं, यह मेरी भावना नहीं है, न यह किसी बुद्धिमान की हो सकती है । मैं तो कह रहा हूं कि घर में भी ऐसे व्यक्ति हो सकते हैं और बाहर भी । घर में भी शत्रु हो सकते हैं और बाहर भी । मैं खास कर फिफ्थ कालमिस्टस शब्द का प्रयोग कर रहा हूं जिनका सम्बन्ध अन्य देशों से ही बैठ सकता है । घर में कहां से पंचम-स्तम्भ आयेगा ? बाहर से सम्बन्ध आना चाहिये तभी वह पंचम स्तम्भ होंगे । मैं समझता हूं कि जिस तरह पाकिस्तान हिन्दुस्तान के साथ सद्व्यवहार नहीं करता और उस असद् व्यवहार का समर्थन करने वाला कोई मुसलमान हो तो वह कैसे राष्ट्रीय कहलायेगा ? यदि चाइना हिन्दुस्तान पर आक्रमण करता है और कोई हिन्दू, किसी पोलिटिकल पार्टी का हो, इससे मेरा तात्पर्य नहीं है, यदि वह चाइना के हमले का समर्थन करता है तो मैं उसे कैसे राष्ट्रभक्त कहूंगा ? वह तो राष्ट्रद्रोही होगा । यहां हिन्दुस्तानी का प्रश्न है । कोई मुसलमान हो, क्रिश्चियन हो, सब हिन्दू हैं और हिन्दू तो हिन्दू हैं ही क्योंकि वह हिन्दुस्तान में निवास करते हैं । मैं तो ऐसा समझता हूं कि अगर कोई मुहम्मद में विश्वास करता है तो वह मुहम्मदी हिन्दू है, कोई गुरु गोविन्द सिंह में विश्वास करता है तो वह गोविन्द हिन्दू है, कोई शंकराचार्य में विश्वास करता है तो वह शंकराचार्य हिन्दू है, कोई वल्लभाचार्य में विश्वास करता है तो वह वल्लभाचार्य हिन्दू है, कोई दयानन्द में विश्वास करता है है तो वह दयानन्द हिन्दू है । **एब्रोआडो इज ए हिन्दू टिअर** । जो हिन्दुस्तान में निवास करता है वह हिन्दू है । उसे देश की रक्षा के लिये अपना सर्वस्व समर्पित करने के लिये तैयार रहना पड़ेगा । यहां कोई कम्यूनिटी का प्रश्न नहीं है । हिन्दू एक राष्ट्रीय शब्द है, उसके द्वारा व्यर्थ में घृणा को पैदा किया गया है । उससे हिन्दू, मुसलमान, पारसी, आर्य समाजी, सनातन धर्मी, जैन बुद्ध आदि निकल पड़े । कोई बात नहीं है, जो इस देश में निवास करते वाले हैं वह हिन्दू हैं । हिन्दू नाम से घृणा नहीं होनी चाहिये । हमने पहले नारा लगाया : "हिन्दी हैं हम वतन है हिन्दोस्तां हमारा ।" "हिन्दू हैं हम वतन है हिन्दोस्तां हमारा" ऐसे कहा ।

"एतद्देश प्रसूतस्य सकाशादग्र जन्मनः"

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से प्रेरणा न कीजिय, सभी बोलने लग जायेंगे तो अच्छा नहीं होगा ।

पंडित ब्रज नारायण "ब्रजेश" : इसलिये मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि हम सज्जनता का व्यवहार करते हैं । पिछली बार जब मैंने प्रधान मन्त्री महोदय का समर्थन किया था तो कहा था कि देश का उनके ऊपर विश्वास है, उन्होंने देश की सेवा की है, इस कारण देश उनको चाहता है । अतएव इस समय पुनः मैं शासन का और प्रधान मन्त्री का, रूलिंग पार्टी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि इस देश में स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के लिय देश विभिन्न मार्गों से गया, देश के लोग गये और इस देश को स्वतन्त्र करने के लिये विविध प्रकार का प्रयत्न लोगों ने किया । सबके सामुहिक प्रयत्न से देश को स्वतन्त्रता मिली । परन्तु देश में सबसे बड़ा दल, सबसे बड़ी पार्टी कांग्रस थी जिसने सत्य और अहिंसा के मार्ग से स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के लिये प्रयत्न किया । आज जो शासन है वह कांग्रेस पार्टी के द्वारा निर्मित है और उसकी पद्धति सत्य और अहिंसा से, प्रेम और सद्भावना के द्वारा ही शत्रु का भी हृदय जीतने के प्रयत्न की थी । वह इस दिशा में बराबर प्रयत्न कर रहा है, पार्टी भी कर रही है, शासन भी कर रहा है । तब चाइना ने सद्व्यवहार करते हुए, प्रेम

प्रकट करते हुए भी देश पर आक्रमण किया और जो भूमि उसकी नहीं है उस भूमि पर अपना अधिकार बताना आरम्भ कर दिया जबकि चीन को यह बतलाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, वह स्वयम् भी जानता है, और यदि उसको पता न हो तो वह यहीं पर जो थोड़े बहुत उसके सिम्पैथाइजर्स हैं, सहानुभूति रखने वाले हैं, उनसे पूछ सकता है, कि इस हिन्दुस्तान की सीमा आज की नहीं । कोई कल के नक्शों में बनी हो, ब्रिटिशर्स ने बनाई हो, तो उसकी बात मैं नहीं करता हूं । आप आरम्भ से ही उठा कर देख लीजिये कि हिमालय से लेकर कन्या कुमारी पर्यन्त यह देश रहा किस का है ।

उत्तरस्याम् समुद्रस्य हिमाद्रश्चैव दक्षिणम् ।
तद्वर्षं भारतम् नाम भारती यत्र संततिः ।।

हमने समुद्र से पानी लिया और मिट्टी हिमालय से उठाई तब इस देश का निर्माण किया । चारों कोनों में, उत्तर में बद्री नारायण, दक्षिण में रामेश्वर, पूर्व में जगदीश और पश्चिम दिशा में द्वारकाधीश, इन चार मठों की स्थापना की और चारों मठों की स्थापना करके इस देश को एक सूत्र में आबद्ध किया ताकि कम से कम इतने स्थान पर हम सुरक्षित रहें । चाहना हिमालय पर आकर कहे कि नहीं जी, यह मैकमोहन लाइन विवाद का झगड़ा है, कुछ तो मैंने हड़प लिया ही है, दूसरा लेने का इरादा है, तो यह कैसे हो सकता है । इसके लिये शासन ने बड़े कठोर शब्दों में दृढ़तापूर्वक यह निर्णय दे दिया, गवर्नमेंट ने दे दिया कि हम जिस भूमि पर अपना अधिकार समझते हैं, समझते आये हैं, दुनिया मानती आई है आधुनिक काल के इतिहास से और नक्शों से भी यह सिद्ध कर सकती है कि यह भूमि हमारी है, उस पर से हम नहीं हटेंगे, उस पर से नहीं भागेंगे । इस सम्बध में हम कोई समझौता नहीं करेंगे । इस पर सदन सन्तुष्ट हो गया देश भी सन्तुष्ट हो गया ।

राष्ट्रपति के भाषण के बाद एक नई विवादास्पद समस्या यह खड़ी हो गई कि प्रधान मन्त्री ने चाऊ एन लाई साहब को निमन्त्रण दे दिया कि तुम दिल्ली आओ । उन्हें बुलाना नहीं चाहिये था, यह एक विवादास्पद बात है । दोनों ही पक्ष इस में हैं, इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं कि जो हमारे साथ शत्रुता का व्यवहार करे हम उसके साथ मित्रता का व्यवहार करें यह कैसे सम्भव है । इसकी कोई सीमा होनी चाहिये । कोई हमने क्षमा करने का निश्चय नहीं किया है कि हम को कोई मारे जायेगा और हम उसे क्षमा किये जायेंगे । यह तो खास ही आदमी करेगा जो बद्रिकारण्य में ही बैठ कर व्यक्तिगत रूप से आत्मोन्नति के मार्ग पर चल रहा हो । उसके लिय शोभनीय हो सकता है परन्तु एक परिवार को लेकर जो बैठा है, संसार को लेकर बैठा है उस को व्यावहारिक पक्ष को भी सामने रखना पड़ेगा कि ऐसा व्यक्ति जो सज्जनता को कायरता के रूप में समझता है, और दुर्बलता अनुभव करता है उस आदमी के प्रति सज्जनता का प्रदर्शन करने का अर्थ यह समझा जायेगा कि कि हम उस से भयभीत हो रहे हैं । और जब हम डर रहे हैं तो उस को कुछ न कुछ मार लेना चाहिये । अगर कोई कहे कि मैं चाऊ एन लाई को यहां बुलाने के विरुद्ध हूं तो यह बात नहीं है । मगर इस विरोध के अन्दर यह भावना है कि हमें डर लगता है हमने अभी तक जिन लोगों को भी बुलाया है वह हम से कुछ ले कर गये हैं, कुछ देकर नहीं गये । (*Interruptions*) जब भी कोई आता है तब हमें ऐसा ही मालूम होता है । मैं इस भावना का नहीं हूं, जो भावना देश म चल रही है उसे बतला रहा हूं । आप क्यों घबराते हैं ? आप के भयभीत होने की बात नहीं है । केवल यह डर लगता है कि अभी नेहरू लियाकत अली पैक्ट हुआ, उस में हम ने खोया, फिर नून नेहरू पैक्ट हुआ उस में भी कुछ खोया । फिर चाउ एन लाई साहब आये तो उन्होंने हमारी जमीन पर कब्जा कर लिया । हम ने

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सोचा था कि जब वह पीछे हट जायेंगे तब हम बात चीत करेंगे, पर नहीं हटे । अब हार और फूल डलवाने आयें, हमारे घर में भी भोजन करने आयें तो पता नहीं कि कुछ छोड़ कर जायेंगे या कुछ ले कर जायेंगे। क्योंकि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री उदार हैं, दयालु हैं, महान है, मानव ही नहीं है, अतिमानव हैं, सज्जनता का अतिरिक्त भी कर सकते हैं। घर वालों को झड़प भी दे सकते हैं क्योंकि उन की घर वालों को डांटने का अधिकार भी है, और स्वभाव भी है । स्थिति ही इस प्रकार की बन गई है कि यहां घर वालों को तो डाटेंगे और बाहर वाले को पीटने पर भी सम्मान देंगे ।

स्वजनेषु वैरं परेषु मैत्री

बाहर वालों के साथ मित्रता के साथ जुड़ जाते हैं यद्यपि घर वालों से कोई द्रोह है प्रधान मंत्री को ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता । सारा जीवन जिसने लगा दिया वह घर वाले से द्वेश कैसे करेगा और जो दूसरे हैं उन को बिना समझे प्रेम कैसे देंगे ? परन्तु संसार के साथ जब बैठना है तो जो सज्जनता का बाना हम ने धारण किया है, जब हमने अपनी नीति को इस प्रकार प्रकट किया है तो यह दायित्व भी आ जाता है कि हम ने जो नाटक किया है, उसे पूरा निभायें । मंच पर राम बन कर खड़े हुए तो बीच में रावण बन कर खड़ा होना बहुत उचित नहीं जंचता है । जो स्वरूप लिया है उस को अन्त तक निभाना ही पड़ेगा । इस दृष्टि से कि आक्रमण हो गया, विश्वास-घात हो गया, परन्तु बात आगे कैसे चलाई जाय, क्योंकि यह मदोन्मत हो गये हैं और रशिया का ऊपर से हाथ है । मैं इस को नहीं मानता कि उन के पीछे रशिया का हाथ नहीं है । मैं कोई रूलिंग पार्टी नहीं हूं, मैं डरता नहीं हूं, जो कुछ सत्य है मैं उस से ज्यादा प्रकट कर सकता हूं । जो गद्दी पर बैठे हैं, उन्हें सोच समझ कर बोलना होगा, कुछ हुआ भी तो उसे दबाना पड़ेगा । मुझे इस का भय नहीं । रशिया के बिना चाइना को इशारा किये चाइना नहीं आ सकता । यह तो हुजूर अमरीका पधारे । उन्होंने एक हंसिया और हथौड़ा चन्द्रलोक को भेजा और एक हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ भेजा और आप की सवारी अमरीका की तरफ गई । अब आ गये कि पंचायत फैसला करेगी और निबट जायेगा मामला । कोई बहुत बड़ी बत नहीं है । मैं पहले भी आया था, फिर आया हूं, तुम बात चीत करो, सब ठीक हो जायेगा । जब पाकिस्तान मारता है तो अमरीका कहता है कि हम ने हथियार इस लिये नहीं दिया है, वह तुम पर हमला नहीं करेगा । हम आगे हथियार नहीं देंगे । हवाई जहाज पटक ही देता है । अमरीका का दबाव इस तरफ है और रशिया का दबाव उस तरफ है । चीन पंचशील के दबाव में नहीं आया है और महामानव बनने का नाटक हम ने कर दिया है । चीन की यह वृत्ति कोई नई नहीं है । न अमरीका उन लोगों में से है और न रूस उन लोगों में से है जो कि विस्तारवादी नहीं हैं । रशिया का ढंग भी विस्तारवादी है और अमरीका का ढंग भी विस्तारवादी है । लेकिन साथ साथ निस्तारवादी भी है । इतना फर्क है । निस्तार करता है बड़े सज्जनता के वातावरण में और यह केवल फब्तियां कस कर सीधे तरीके से काम निकालना चाहता है ।

इसके कारण यह चीन आया है और यह चीन केवल सज्जनता की बातों से नहीं मानेगा जब तक कि उसको पता यह नहीं होगा कि भारतवर्ष की जनता अब इस प्रकार से दबने वाली नहीं है और यदि हम इस प्रकार से उसको दबायेंगे तो संसार का जनमत हमारे विरुद्ध हो जायगा और भारतवर्ष की ४० करोड़ जनता भी हमारे विपरीत हो जायगी और हम इस प्रकार

से उसको हड़प नहीं सकेंगे। ऐसा जब तक प्रभाव उस पर नहीं पड़ेगा तब तक वह मानने वाला नहीं है लेकिन यह बात भी निश्चित है कि अब बातचीत करने के अलावा कोई दूसरा मार्ग रह भी नहीं गया है। अलबत्ता जिन को ऐसा समझ में आता है कि बात नहीं करनी चाहिए उन्हें अपने नामों की लिस्ट सरकार में भेज देनी चाहिए कि हम वहां मैकमोहन लाइन पार करके कहां कहां लड़ने जाने को तैयार हैं। उन्हें सरकार को इस तरह की एक लिस्ट दे देनी चाहिए और सरकार को उनके खाने पीने वगैरह का इन्तजाम करके वहां भेज देना चाहिए। संसार में कोई भी समस्या या सवाल दो ही तरीकों से हल हो सकते हैं और वे दो उपाय हैं बुद्धि या युद्ध, या तो बुद्धिवाद से काम करो या फिर युद्धवाद से काम करो? लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि केवल बुद्धि या केवल युद्ध से ही संसार की समस्त समस्याएं हल नहीं हो सकती हैं और यह देख कर कि इसमें क्या उपयुक्त रहेगा, बुद्धि या युद्ध के उपाय को काम में लाया जाना चाहिए। अब कल्पना कीजिये कि एक पंडित जी के घर के नीचे कोई एक दुर्जन अथवा डाकू हथियार लेकर आजाये और पंडित जी ऊपर खाली शान्ति पाठ ही करते रहें और उसके लिए अन्य कोई उपाय न करें तो आप बखूबी अंदाज लगा सकते हैं कि उन बेचारे पंडित जी का क्या बनेगा। घर के नीचे डाकू हथियारबंद हो कर ललकार रहा हो और पंडित जी महाराज शान्ति पाठ का उच्चारण कर रहे हों।

उसका परिणाम तो यही होने वाला है कि पंडित जी और शांति पाठ दोनों नीचे गिरे हुए दिखाई देंगे? शांति पाठ का स्थान अलग होता है और युद्ध का स्थान अलग होता है। तो इस प्रकार से हमको यह बुद्धिमत्तापूर्वक देखना पड़ेगा कि कब किस समय किस चीज का प्रयोग होना चाहिए और उनका प्रयोग बुद्धिमतापूर्वक होना चाहिए। बातचीत तो करनी पड़ेगी। प्रधान मंत्री ने उनको यहां बुलाया है तो आने दो। कोई हमारे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय हलुवा तो नहीं है जो चट से उनके मुंह में आजायेंगे और जिसको कि वह आसानी से गट्ट कर सकेंगे। आखिर ४० करोड़ की जनता उन के ऊपर है और उन्होंने भारत की जनता को यह वचन दिया है और यह आश्वासन दिया है कि हम एक इंच जमीन भी अपनी नहीं छोड़ेंगे तो हमें उनका विश्वास करना चाहिए। जब इतना विश्वास किया है तो थोड़ा और आगे विश्वास करो। ऐसा अविश्वास क्यों प्रकट करते हैं? अविश्वास शायद इसलिए प्रकट करते हैं जिससे यह मालूम पड़े कि हमारे ही मन में बड़ी देशभक्ति है और इतनी देशभक्ति किसी के मन में नहीं है। देशभक्ति के लिए ऐसा उतावलापन क्यों दिखाते हो? शान्ति रक्खो, गम्भीरता रक्खो, आने दो, बातचीत होने दो और यदि वह उसके बाद भी नहीं झुकते हैं तो फिर अपने प्रधान मंत्री को कहें कि अब जैसा हम बोलते हैं वैसा आप भी बोलो और दोनों मिल कर एक आवाज में बोलें कि हम अपनी भारत भूमि की एक इंच जमीम भी नहीं छोड़ेंगे। अब न तो हम तुम्हें यहां बुलाने को तैयार और न हम ही तुम्हारे वहां जाने को तैयार और अब तो रणस्थल में ही हमारा और आपका आखिरी तौर पर फैसला होगा। दोनों बातें होनी चाहिए। पहले बातचीत भी होनी चाहिए और जब उसका कोई परिणाम न निकले और वह न्याय की बात सुनने को तैयार न हो तब फिर अन्त में युद्ध का आश्रय लिया जाना चाहिए। भगवद्गीता में यह आया है :—

"सूच्याग्रयम् नैव दास्यामि बिना युद्धेन केशव"।

[पंडित ब्रज नारायण "ब्रजेश"]

अर्थात बिना युद्ध के एक सुई की नोक से जितनी पृथ्वी दब सकती है उतनी भी जमीन मैं देने को तत्पर नहीं हूं। जब ऐसा रुख कोई अपना ले तब उससे निबटने का युद्ध के सिवाय और कोई दूसरा मार्ग नहीं रहता और उस हालत में बुद्ध भगवान को काहे को कष्ट देंगे। आखिर अपने देश की आजादी को बरकरार रखने और देश की सुरक्षा के वास्ते तो हमने यह अपनी सेना रक्खी हुई है और फिर अगर श्री कृष्ण मेनन के प्रति लोगों में एक प्रकार का यह ख्याल है कि वे चीन से किसी न किसी रूप में मिले हुए हैं तो मेनन साहब के स्थान पर कैबिनट में कोई दूसरा व्यक्ति आजायेगा लेकिन यह अकेले मेनन साहब को लेकर यह लगातार रगड़ा क्यों लगाया जा रहा है। मेनन साहब के एक आदमी के पीछे इतना मत किसी के भी पीछे इस कदर मत पड़ो।

इसके अतिरिक्त मेरा निवदन यह है कि इसमें तो कोई सन्देह नहीं हैं कि भारतवर्ष में भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ रहा है और इस भ्रष्टाचार का कुफल कांग्रेस पार्टी को ही ज्यादा भुगतना पड़ रहा है। अपोजीशन पार्टीज तो केवल बोलती ही हैं यह दिखाने के लिए कि हम भले हैं। मैं पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों से पूछना चाहता हूं कि देश में भ्रष्टाचार आया तो आप तो पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर हैं लेकिन क्या यह वाकया नहीं है कि हमारे कुछ भाई अपने फलैट्स में होटल चलाते हैं? क्या वे अपने दिल पर हाथ रख कर कह सकते हैं कि वे बिल्कुल इस सम्बन्ध में दूध के धोये हैं? भ्रष्टाचार है तो सारे देश में है और किसी न किसी रूप में हर क्षेत्र में वह विद्यमान है। इसलिए हमारे भाइयों का यह कहना कि हमारे शासन में बड़ा भ्रष्टाचार चल रहा है कुछ उचित नहीं जंचता जब कि वे खुद भी अपने फलैट में होटल चला रहे हों और मेम्बर साहबान सदा इस बात की चेष्टा करते हैं कि किसी तरह यह उनका डी० ए० टी० ए० डबल हो जाय और न जाने और कैसी कैसी तदबीरें करते हैं जिससे कि उनको भत्ता ज्यादा मिल सके। इसलिए जब ऐसी हालत है तो किसी को कहने से पहले स्वयं अपना मुंह दर्पण में देख लेना चाहिए और अपने को सुधारना चाहिए। ५०० मेम्बर लोक-सभा के और २५० मेम्बर राज्य सभा के यह ७५० मेम्बर क्या मिल कर भ्रष्टाचार बन्द नहीं कर सकते? क्या वे देश में इस भ्रष्टाचार के विरुद्ध एक वातावरण पैदा नहीं कर सकते और इसमें हम भी उनके साथ मिलें। अब भ्रष्टाचार का सर्किल और लिंक इस तरह बढ़ता है कि एक सज्जन जो पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर होना चाहते हैं, कांग्रेस पार्टी के उम्मीदवार हैं और हालांकि उनको यह मालूम है कि नीचे की मशीन में भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है लेकिन वह उसको दुगुजर कर जाते हैं क्योंकि वह यह बखूबी जानते हैं कि अगर उन्होंने नीचे वालों की शिकायत की तो पार्टी वाले जाकर कांग्रेस के उच्च नेताओं से और जवाहरलाल जी से यह शिकायत कर देंगे कि यह सज्जन गांधी जी पर विश्वास नहीं रखते और कांग्रेस के सिद्धान्तों पर इनकी आस्था नहीं है और वे पार्लियामेंट के लिए कांग्रेस का टिकट खो बैठेंगे और इसलिए वे सब कुछ जानते हुए भी चुप रहते हैं क्योंकि वह जैसे भी हो यहां पार्लियामेंट में आने को इच्छुक रहते हैं और इसी तरह पार्लियामेंट में जो मिनिस्ट्री होती है वह हालांकि जानती है कि अमुक अमुक मेम्बर खराब हैं तो भी चूंकि मिनिस्ट्री को उनका वोट लेना होता है और समर्थन प्राप्त करना होता है इसलिए वह उनकी खराबियों का कोई खयाल नहीं करती और इसी तरह आगे चल कर हम देखते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी चूंकि उनको अपने कैबिनेट के मंत्रियों से सहयोग लेना होता है और उनके साथ काम करना होता है इसलिए वह उनको शील्ड करते हैं और वे

और हम सब मिल कर प्रधान मंत्री जी की जयजयकार करते हैं । कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि इस तरह यह एक लिंक बढ़ता जाता है और भ्रष्टाचार का समर्थन मिल जाता है .....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: अब आप अपना भाषण समाप्त करें । आपका समय समाप्त हो चला है ।

पंडित ब्रज नारायण "ब्रजेश": उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपनी पार्टी से अकेला ही हूं इसलिए मुझे कुछ अधिक समय देने की कृपा की जाय ।

मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री एक ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं, एक ऐसे सौभाग्यशाली आदमी इस देश में पैदा हुए हैं जिनको कि जितनी ताकत आज प्राप्त है उतनी ताकत अब संभवतः किसी दूसरे को नहीं मिलेगी । भगवान करे ऐसे दो, चार और पैदा हों लेकिन अभी तो इसकी आशा नहीं है । अब नारा यह लगाते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री के बाद कौन हो तो मैंने कहा था कि यह कोई गौरवास्पद नारा नहीं है । पिता के मरने के बाद घर बिगड़ जाय और उजड़ जाय यह पिता की बुद्धिमत्ता और दूरदर्शिता का द्योतक नहीं है । जवाहरलाल जी में यह ताकत है कि वह चाहें तो कल भ्रष्टाचार बन्द कर सकते हैं । दो, चार बड़े आदमियों को स्वयं अपनी सी० आई० डी० लगवा कर यदि वह उनको पकड़वा कर जेल में भिजवा दें भले ही वह कितने बड़ और प्रभावशाली व्यक्ति क्यों न हों तो कल देश में वर्तमान दूषित वातावरण बदल सकता है । लेकिन भ्रष्टाचार की आवाज सुन कर हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी स्वयं गरम हो उठते हैं झगड़ पड़ते हैं कि बतलाइए मुझे कहां कहां भ्रष्टाचार है और कौन शख्स भ्रष्टाचारी है तो अब उनको यह कौन बतलाये कि भ्रष्टाचार कहां चल रहा है और कौन भ्रष्टाचार कर रहा है वैसे यह आम प्रचलित बात है और हर कोई जानता है कि चपरासी आठ आने लेता है, सिपाही ५ रुपये ले, २० रुपये लेता है, सुपरिनटेंडेंट साहब ५० रुपये लेते हैं और मिनिस्टर साहब शायद ५०० रुपये लेते हों, अब पता नहीं अपने को तो पता नहीं कि कितना लेते हैं। अब यह जो करप्शन का सिलसिला नीचे से ऊपर तक चलता है इसको साबित कौन करे लोगों को तो अपना काम निकालने से मतलब बाकी लोग तो हमसे ऐसा कहते हैं कि इस राज्य में एक बड़ा फायदा यह है कि किसी का कोई भी काम रुकता नहीं है । पैसा दे दो और अपना काम करा लो । यह जो हवा है यह तमाम जनता में फैली हुई है । इसको हमें दूर करना ही पड़ेगा । आप भले ही मुझे कहें कि मैं जो यह कहता हूं कि देश में भ्रष्टाचार है तो मैं झूठा हूं, भ्रष्टाचार नहीं है और तुम गलत बात कहते हो और भले ही मुझे झूठे का सर्टिफिकेट दे दीजिये जिसको कि मैं अपने साथ लेकर मरघट में चला जाऊंगा । मुझे उसकी कोई चिन्ता नहीं लेकिन मैं तो यही कहूंगा कि भ्रष्टाचार मस्ट गो । भ्रष्टाचार जाना चाहिए किसी भी प्रकार से जाय चाहे प्रधान मंत्री के आशीर्वाद से जाय और चाहे प्रधान मंत्री के अभिशाप से जाय लेकिन भ्रष्टाचार जाना चाहिए । देश में भ्रष्टाचार नहीं रहना चाहिए ।

तीसरी बात उपाध्यक्ष महोदय विद्यार्थियों के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि देश में अनुशासनहीनता इतनी फैली हुई है कि जिसका कोई ठिकाना नहीं । विद्यार्थी लोग जगह जगह जितने भी महाविद्यालय हैं उनमें उत्पात मचा रहे हैं। देश में शिक्षा का स्तर ऊंचा उठने के बजाय गिर रहा है और चारित्रिक दृष्टि से विद्यार्थी समुदाय अधपतन की ओर जा रहा है । माता पिता की तरफ से जो उन की पढ़ाई पर पया खर्च होता है वह व्यर्थ जाता है और सरकार जो पढ़ाई पर खर्च करती है वह भी रुपया व्यर्थ जा रहा है । विद्यार्थियों में अनुशासनहीनता और विनाशकारी प्रवृत्ति

[पंडित ब्रज नारायण "ब्रजेश"]

बढ़ रही है और जिससे कि राष्ट्र का निर्माण नहीं हो सकता । इस दिशा में गम्भीर चिन्तन होना चाहिये । शिक्षा में आमूल चूल परिवर्तन होना चाहिये आज यह जो १०० में से केवल ३३ प्रतिशत छात्र पास होते हैं और ६७ प्रतिशत असफल रहते हैं तो मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि यह ३३ परसेंट बुद्धिमान व्यक्तियों की अब देश में आवश्यकता नहीं है । कम से कम ५० के ऊपर तो मिले, ५० परसेंट तो योग्य हों । ६७ परसेंट मूर्ख और ३३ परसेंट अकलमंद कैसे इस देश के कारोबार को चलायेंगे । यह शिक्षा पद्धति सदोष है और इसमें आमूल चूल परिवर्तन होना चाहिये ।

भारतवर्ष जैसे ऊष्ण प्रदेश में सह-शिक्षा देते रहना, बालक बालिकाओं का एक साथ विद्याध्ययन करना हानिकारक है और उनके चरित्र के नाश का कारण है इसलिये यह बहुत आवश्यक हो जाता है कि भारत में यह सहशिक्षा को बन्द किया जाय ।

इसके साथ ही साथ देश में धार्मिक वायुमंडल पैदा करने की अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है ।

"आत्मनः प्रतिकूलानि परेषाम् न समाचरेत् ।"

मेरे साथ दूसरे के द्वारा किया हुआ व्यवहार जो मुझे अच्छा प्रतीत नहीं होता यदि वही व्यवहार मैं दूसरे के साथ करूंगा तो उसे भी वह अच्छा नहीं लगेगा । आज यह खेद का विषय है कि हमारी सरकार की धार्मिक आस्था उठती जा रही है और सरकार अपने को धर्मनिरपेक्ष कहती है और सरकार अपने को धर्म सापेक्ष बनाने के लिये तैयार नहीं है और यही कारण है कि चूंकि लोगों की और सरकार की सब की साधारणतया धर्म पर से आस्था उठती जा रही है इसलिये हमारे देश में अराजकता बढ़ती चली जा रही है और उसके परिणामस्वरूप देश पतन की ओर जा रहा है । मेरा विनम्र निवेदन है कि इस दिशा में ध्यान देना चाहिये । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं ।

14 hrs.

Shri S. L. Saksena (Maharajganj): I have given notice of certain amendments which I have already moved.

The President's address has admitted that incursions into parts of the territory of India by elements of Chinese forces have taken place. It has also said that we shall not accept these unilateral decisions by the use of force. We know that 10,000 square miles of our territory are in the possession of China. And they are making a fantastic claim to 50,000 square miles of our territory. But the Address does not give an idea that we have been invaded or does not convey to the people the idea that we are not living in normal times, and that since we are an independent country, therefore, all efforts must be made to preserve our independence, on a war footing. Our enemy who has occupied so much of our territory has now got about forty divisions of troops in Tibet or about eight lakhs of persons. They have built jeepable roads connecting the passes on their side of the Himalayas with important road and railway centres in Tibet and China. They have also fully prepared themselves to live there even in this cold weather, and they are managing their checkposts. Under these circumstances, I feel that the country must be told that there is external danger. This is not merely a temporary incursion, but I think, in the future also, we shall have always to safeguard these 2000 miles of our border. And to safeguard them is not an easy matter. The enemy perched on the passes which he has got in his possession can easily bomb Delhi which is hardly three hundred miles from these passes, but

if we want to retaliate, we shall have to go about four thousand miles in order to bomb them.

Therefore, the real nature of this Chinese invasion has not been fully realised, and our Government have been trying to play down the whole thing, so that they do not create a war psychosis, and probably they have already made this effort.

We must realise that if we want to live as a great nation, as a potential great Power, then we must always be eager to see that our problems are solved at a swifter pace than before. Here, I want to draw the attention of Government to the fact that they do not seem to be fully aware of what they should do. When I hear that the Third Five Year Plan is being prepared, and the target that has been fixed for it is about Rs. 10,000 crores, then I feel that they have not tried to know the real position of China.

In the past, I had quoted figures about the progress of China. Some hon. friends opposite used to laugh at them, and they did not believe in them; but these figures now seem to have come true. Only a little while ago, Shri Khadilkar had pointed out that even America now accepts that the progress of China is about five times more than that of India, two times more than that of Russia under the iron heels of Stalin, and three times more than that of America even today. That is the nature of the problem that we have to meet with. But if we remain complacent that we are already going very fast, and that we have achieved so much in this, so much in that and so on, then, I am afraid that we shall end by becoming a third-class power, and the freedom which we have won with such hard efforts will be lost. When I compare the problems faced by China and the progress achieved by her during the last ten years, I am astounded. It is really something fantastic. She produced half a million tons of steel in 1949 when she was liberated, and I am surprised that her production of steel today is 13 million tons, which is nearly 26 times. Our production of steel when we became free was 0·9 million tons, and today, it is only 2·5 million tons. When all our steel plants go into full production, it will still be only 4·5 million tons. That is the extent of difference between the progress in China and India. During the last ten years, they have increased their production by twenty-six times, whereas we have only increased our production by three times, and thus, China's progress is about nine times that of India, so far as the steel industry is concerned.

Similarly, in regard to coal also, they began very late with a production which was almost of our size, but in 1952, they have increased it to 63 million tons, and today their production is about 200 million tons, whereas our coal production has only increased from 37 million tons to 48 millions during the corresponding period. That is the nature of the difference in the production of coal The same thing is true of the other things also.

Take the case of food production, for instance. Our production of foodgrains was 54 million tons when we became free, and it is now only 73 million tons, if we accept the figures given by Government. In the case of China, their production which was about 90 million tons when they became free, is about 300 million tons now. My hon. friend Shri A. P. Jain laughed at these figures when he spoke yesterday. He did not believe in them. But even those who have very closely studied all these figures and have written books in the western countries, and who are not very sympathetic towards the developments that have taken place in China have accepted that China's rate of progress is perhaps the swiftest today in the whole world. Therefore, these figures need not be disbelieved. If anything, it is to our advantage if we take them at their face value.

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So, the position today is this. If we want to safeguard our frontiers, if we want to be treated as a big Power in the world in the future, then it is very necessary that we must try to increase our rate of progress. If their progress has been fivefold, then we must also increase our efforts fourfold or fivefold. Therefore, I think, in this context, we must not be afraid of saying that our Third Five Year Plan must be of the order of Rs. 25,000 crores. The first plan of China was of the order of Rs. 6,000 crores. Their second plan was of the order of Rs. 57,000 crores. Our Third Five Year Plan is not even half the size of their second plan; if that is the position, then we cannot hope to remain as a Power to be reckoned with. I know, of course, that the area of China is more than double that of our country, and their population is about one and a half times our population. Even then, the fact remains that their rate of progress is about five times that of ours. That means, that even taking into account their area and their population as compared to ours, their rate of progress is at least three times ours. Therefore, if we want to compete and remain in the race, then it is essential that we must gird up our loins, tighten up our belts, and be prepared to make the necessary sacrifices. I can say that if we take up that position, then our friends who have been helping us so far, and who have been so generous in helping us in the matter of foreign exchange will definitely see that they must help us more. It is said that on India's progress depends the future of democracy in the East. But if these small countries in the East, about whom it is said that they would look to India and China, see that the progress of India is slow, then, naturally, they will not like to adopt the democratic method. So, if they want to safeguard democracy, it is in their interests that when India launches upon a huge gigantic plan, they must come and help us not only for the sake of India but for the sak of democracy itself. I think thos who profess that the backwar nations should be pulled up, whethe it be the Soviet Union or the USA o any other country, must also welcom this, if we make a bold effort to pr gress at a faster pace commensura with the circumstances which exi today.

Sir, I feel that we committed great blunder in 1950 when we accep ted the suzerainty of China ov Tibet. Our latest letter itself sa that in 1914, when Tibet signed t treaty, it was an independent cou try. On the day on which Chi invaded it in 1950, it was an indepe dent country. We must rememb that the Chinese themselves thoug that the liberation of Tibet was very difficult problem for the When they invaded it, our Prim Minister protested but they call him the running dog of imperialis But, as usual, due to his mild natur he thought that peace will be restc ed and he gave the advice to Dal Lama to surrender when he was n prepared to do it. So, therefore, w have committed a great blund when we accepted the suzerainty China over Tibet. That ancie independent kingdom with old a ancident culture is almost no mo Therefore, by committing that m take, forever we have to man 2,0 miles of our borders and we have spend crores of money in safeguar ing it. I hope the House will jo with me when I say that the nati will be prepared for defending o borders and our country; and that c only be defended if we have got t necessary potential, the necessa agricultural machinery and set-u which will be able to compete wi other countries. Unfortunately, i the last 10 years, we have import foodgrains worth Rs. 110 cro whereas in China they produce 3 million tons of foodgrains, of whi they consume half and the other h they are able to export in exchan

for machinery and other things. The secret of their planning is that they are able to export huge agricultural surpluses to purchase machinery and other things. The key to our safety lies in trying to make our agriculture a real and modern agriculture, but we are not making all efforts in this direction. I think we have to make our fullest efforts to make our agriculture more modern. Also, our yields are the lowest whereas the yield of China is three times more than ours. Although our area is limited, we must make our fullest efforts to increase our yield per acre.

So, my request to the House is that we must remember that we are now in an invasion and unless we tighten our belts, gird up our loins and prepare a big plan, we will not be able to safeguard our freedom which we have won with great sacrifice.

Sir, my friends on the other side have criticised the Prime Minister on his latest letter. I thought over the arguments advanced by them, but I feel that if the Prime Minister had not done what he has done, he would have been wrong. I think our duty has increased as a result of that letter. The Prime Minister has already said that we will not yield one inch of our territory. He has even said that if we have to go to war to safeguard our borders, it will not be a war only with China and India, but that it will be a world war. So, he is fully conscious of the consequences. I think there is no one in the country whose patriotism can be higher than his. I do not admit and agree with those who think that he will yield to surrender. If he has restrained himself from using force to repel the aggressor, that is because of his yearning for peace. I, therefore, think that we must stand by our Prime Minister in this matter. We must stand behind him as one man so that nobody may think that we are not united behind our Prime Minister.

There are certain friends who said that they will not welcome Chou En-lai when he comes here. They are wrong. I think it will be an insult to our traditional hospitality. It will be an anti-national act and I hope they will reconsider their decision. I can understand the sentiment, but sentiments should not carry us away. We are dealing with life and death problems. What is the alternative? It is said that they will not vacate the aggression and that they will not talk. The stalemate continues. If we are not willing to talk, the whole world will say that they are willing to talk but that we are remaining stubborn. If they do not agree for a talk and then if we go to a war, then, the whole world will be with us. If we do not agree to have a talk in this matter, the whole world will say that we are not true to our own principles. The world will ask us: "While you say that negotiations should be undertaken for the settlement of disputes, here you are going to war and you are not prepared to talk with the Prime Minister of China". I think we must stand behind our Prime Minister in this matter of safeguarding our frontiers. It should not be a party matter. It should be a national question and everybody in this land must be behind our Prime Minister so that our country may face the foreigners as one single man. In whatever he does, with his patriotism and sense of freedom, he will not let us down.

Then, Sir, I have to say something about the Benares Hindu University. It was stated that Benares Hindu University Amendment Bill will be introduced in the last session. But even in this session, in the list of business mentioned by President, that Bill does not find a place. The people who are in charge in Benares Hindu University now are enamoured of their autonomous powers. They have got these enormous powers and they are not willing to give them up. When the President has said that this Bill will be brought, it is, I think, the duty of

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Government to bring such Bill as
as possible. The conditions there
extremely bad. A Screening Com-
e or a Reviewing Committee was
inted. I have gone through some
their proceedings. If you go
ugh it, you will be surprised to
that a mountain of labour has
ght out nothing practically. About
enior teachers who are distinguish-
n the whole country, the like of
m it is very difficult to find
ughout the whole country, have
brought before the Screening
mittee. They have been asked to
ver certain charges. If you hear
e charges, you will simply laugh
nem. They have been asked "Why
you lock the room? Why did you
give the key?" etc. Such ques-
s were put to them. It was not
ght worthwhile to pursue that and
ing has come out of it. The pre-
situation is continuing there. The
-Chancellor has conferred the
ee of Doctorate on Shri V. V. Giri
other high persons. Why should
a man there who has tried to
ace the best of our men because
nas a spite against, what we call,
ple of eastern U.P., be allowed to
inue there? We are investigating
port of the Committee there. Some
ur Members are in that and for the
5 or 6 months we have been
stigating the conditions there. I
e been surprised at the manner in
ch things were done there. Per-
s when our report is published, the
se will come to know the situation.
I am sorry that the Government
tinues to support that Vice-Chancel-
and he is still there. I want, Sir,
this matter should be immediately
en up and immediate steps should
taken so that the Benares Hindu
versity may have its own constitu-
which was framed by the late
dan Mohan Malaviya with the help
Shri Sapru, Shri Sundarlal and
er legal luminaries.

hen, Sir, one thing more I want to
about *khandsari*. Yesterday, I had
alk with Shri Patil, our Food Min-
said "I consider this industry to be a
greatest headache because it causes a
national wastage of about 40 per cent.
of our sugar resources". I am sur-
prised to hear that. I told him that if
he could only come with me driving
about 100 miles to Muzaffarnagar and
see about 30 or 40 *khandsari* factories,
he will be surprised and he will change
his mind. There is no single drop of
sugar-cane juice which is wasted. They
produce the best quantity of sugar. In
fact, after taking 4½ maunds of first
class sugar, about 6½ maunds of molas-
ses are converted into about 6 maunds
of first class *gur* which is sold at about
Rs. 11 per maund whereas the people
can purchase first class sugar only at
Rs. 17. There is no single drop of that
juice which is wasted. To say that
this industry causes wastage in our
sugar resources is completely wrong.
4 or 5 districts in western U.P. could
produce 3 lakh tons. That means, they
convert 48 lakhs tons of sugar-cane
into *khandsari*. If this industry is de-
stroyed, you would require 48 factories
to convert that sugar-cane into sugar.
Have you got the money to do that?
Therefore, to say that the industry is
the greatest headache is, I think, com-
pletely wrong. Our Ministers make
budgets and they propose duties with-
out knowing about this industry. They
talk glibly that this industry is wasting
40 per cent. of our sugar resources.
Even the Karve Committee has said
that this industry is giving us 12
maunds of sugar whereas ordinary
sugar will give us only 10 maunds. I
wish that they must go and see the
industry and then they will know how
the *khandsari* industry is working.

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam): I am happy to support the Motion of thanks moved by Shri Viswanatha Reddy. The President has in his Address given us a picture of the achievements we have been able to make in the last year and also during the last few years, and there is every reason for us to be proud of them.

Before I deal with certain topics referred to in the Address I would

like to deal with a subject which I had no intention to touch at all. But my hon. friend, Shri A. K. Gopalan, made very serious allegations against the present Administration regarding the conduct of the elections and also regarding the conduct of the police and other authorities there. I was rather surprised to hear from him that because of the decision to have elections throughout the State in one day, there was a lot of trouble. It is true that there was lack of policemen; so the Kerala Government had to get a police force from the neighbouring States of Madras, Andhra and Mysore. With that addition, sufficient police force was there. The mere fact that nearly 90 per cent. of the voters exercised their franchise is sufficient proof to the effect that there was no trouble at all.

My hon. friend was saying that in certain polling stations, Congressmen or somebody took control of the situation. I was there on the date of the election and I went about in almost 70 per cent. of the polling stations in two districts. I may say the polling went on quite peacefully. Of course, there were attempts at certain places to create trouble, and all those attempts were by persons belonging to the Party represented by Shri A. K. Gopalan.

He made mention of an incident, that is, a murder at a place called Kaviyur in the Tiruvella constituency. I went there to make inquiries within about four or five hours of the incident. What happened was this. This incident took place long before the polling started. Early in the morning, about 150 persons, Communists, some of them armed with deadly weapons, marched along the road, came in front of the Congress Election Office and attacked the Office and the persons who were in the Office. Some persons who were taking their coffee in a nearby teashop, seeing this, also came out. Of course, there was a tussle.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi (Puri): Was the police there?

Shri Maniyangadan: The police cannot be everywhere.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: That was the point raised at that time.

Shri Maniyangadan: When the allegations were made, we were keeping quiet.

The police cannot be watching all the offices along all the roads. This incident did not take place at the polling station. The Congress Election Office was far away from the polling station. The Office was attacked in the morning at about 6 o'clock by some 200 persons who came marching to that place. There was a tussle in which one man died. Four or five persons were seriously injured. All the persons who were injured were Congressmen. They say the one man who died was a Communist. Maybe. I do not know. Whatever that be, there was a deliberate attack by one Party, which is represented here by Shri A. K. Gopalan, who alleges that there was trouble and it was due to lack of police protection. The police cannot be everywhere. At the polling station, no such incident took place on that day and the whole thing went on very smoothly. Next day, immediately after the elections, their Secretary, Shri M. N. Govindan Nayar, issued a statement congratulating the Government on conducting the elections so peacefully and congratulating the people who went to the polls to exercise their franchise so peacefully. Now after the results have been announced, of course, they must give some explanation or other. So, they say that because of lack of police protection, there was trouble and all that.

This is one incident to which my hon. friend referred as having occurred on the date of polling. I may say the Government made very good arrangements for the conduct of elections. The polling went on very smoothly and I have to congratulate the Government and also the people of Kerala on the peaceful manner in which the elections were conducted. It is true the atmosphere was sur-

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charged with so much enthusiasm, but in spite of that, it went on very peacefully. In certain places, where attempts were made to create trouble, they were prevented by the police. Police parties were patrolling throughout. Some regions were assigned to certain parties of police. They were patrolling the area. Whenever there was any trouble anywhere, they immediately rushed to that place and maintained order.

Of course, the Communist Party was in power there for about 28 months. I do not go into those matters. But during their regime, what all things took place everybody knows. The Jurists Commission, the members of which do not belong to any political party, have placed their Report before the country. That is sufficient evidence regarding the conduct of the Communist Party when they were in power.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Did the Congress support the Jurists Commission?

Shri Maniyangadan: It was utter chaos; violence was the order of the day. After that, it is impossible for any Government to bring about normalcy within a short period of five or six months. But after 31st July, after the President took over the administration of the State, the State actually came to normalcy. There were, however, some incidents here and there.

I may mention one incident which took place just before the elections. At Champakulam, one Menon in Takazhi constituency was murdered at night. Some people went there at night time. He was sleeping at the time. He was taken out of the house. These people with choppers in their hands began to cut his body from one end to the other. It is reported that at one stage, he asked them: 'You please cut my throat'. He was killed inch by inch. One of my Communist friends was telling me: 'It was a political murder, we agree; but it will not be accepted in public'. And what was the crime committed by that Menon? He was formerly in the Communist Party. Subsequently, he changed his political affiliation, joined the Congress and was working for the Congress candidate.

There were so many other incidents. I do not want to take up the time of the House by mentioning them. With regard to the case I referred to, a case is pending. The *post mortem* certificate shows that the dead body of that man had 137 wounds, all the cuts made with choppers. As I said, he asked them at one stage: 'Please cut my throat and do away with me'. But they would not agree to it. They wanted to kill inch by inch. This is the sort of thing that was being done. There are so many other incidents also.

My hon. friend also referred to the murder of a Harijan somewhere near Changanur some days after the elections. My hon. friend went there three or four days later. That was what he said. Then he got some statement from somebody. I do not know anything about that incident.

Shri Kunhan (Palghat—Reserved—Sch. Castes): To which Party he belonged?

Shri Maniyangadan: Another incident was referred to—a murder at a place called Neelamangalam. I can refer to hundreds of incidents where Congressmen have been beaten, where PSP people have been beaten, where persons belonging to the electoral alliance were beaten, serious injuries inflicted on them. Of course, in some incident one may die. Is it expected of the common man that he must with folded hands receive all these blows? Should he receive all these cuts? There may be a tussle and in some cases some communists may be murdered.

My friend referred to an incident where a communist was murdered near Neelamangalam on the counting day. I was there on that day. It was

near Kaviyur and not Muvattupuzha as Shri Gopalan said. It is true. After counting and the result was known and people were going along the main road, some people came out near a toddy shop and there was a quarrel and one of them died. I cannot say that in some incidents in which communist people have been injured or killed there was deliberate attack from the other side. On the other hand, in the incidents where the Congressmen or other people have been injured, they were as a result of deliberate attacks from the other party. The communist party was organisedly doing all these things. I mention these cases simply because Shri Gopalan referred to these things.

I may say with regard to these incidents that wherever there was trouble the Police did take proper action; cases have been registered; things are being enquired into and action is being taken. The police is not as it was before.

Because of this election being conducted throughout the State on a single day they could not practise all those things which they practised during the bye-election in Deviculam. I admit that. During that bye-election, it was alleged that false personation was the rule. This could not take place because the election took place throughout the State on one day. If it were otherwise, perhaps, the result of the election itself would have been different.

I will bring to the notice of the House another fact. As a result of the re-enumeration in about 58 constituencies nearly 10 lakhs of bogus names were deleted from the list of voters. The former enumeration was done while the communist party was in power. This re-enumeration was demanded after the Election Commission went through the previous electoral rolls of the constituencies and found that there was large inflation. As a result of it, the re-enumeration was ordered. Because of that this change took place. Of course, my friends may say that it is not a victory of democracy. But if things had not been set right, it would have been the victory of something else.

I do not want to refer to other incidents. But my friend said that in Chengannur the Harijans are being persecuted. The Harijans are not at all persecuted. They want to create an impression among the Harijans that some thing is going on against them. I know of cases wherein they themselves set fire to Harijan houses when the people had gone to work in the fields and said that it had been done by the Congressmen. Even in yesterday's *Malayala Manorama* there was a report like that. I know instances where this had been done to create an impression among the poor people that somebody is doing that. (*Interruption*).

Shri Sonavane (Sholapur—Reseved—Sch. Castes): Is it their usual tactics? (*Interruption*).

Shri Maniyangadan: My friend also referred to the Church interfering in the elections. They referred to some letters or circulars. The Christian Church does not view the communist party as a mere political party. Rightly or wrongly, the Christians believe in the existence of a supernatural being and they feel that the communist party believe in the negation of it. From the purely religous point of view, the Christians cannot owe allegiance to the communist party. (*Interruption*). This is a fact. I am not pleading for Christianity. It may be right or it may be wrong. Whether it is right or wrong, so long as religious freedom is allowed in India, religious heads have a right to advise their adherents in the correct way. I mean by the correct way, according to the religious tenets that are taught. If that is to be prevented, I submit, it would be a negation of religious freedom. It is not connected with the election.

Canon law, which was written several years back, says that anybody

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who does not adhere to the Christian tenets ceases to be a Christian. I think this is the case of all religions. Either you agree with the tenets of religion or you go out of that. There is nobody to compel you to be in a religion; if you want to continue in that, if you want to take advantage of the principles of that religion, then you must adhere to that. And, it is the duty of the religious heads to advise their adherents not to go astray. That might have happened. If that has happened, my submission is that it is not interference with civil liberty.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri Sonavane: He has not completed all his points.

Shri Maniyangadan: One minute, Sir. What is the communist party doing about communalism there in Kerala? They are organising what is called the Progressive Muslim League; they are organising what is called the Progressive Catholic League. There is communalism among the Catholics; there is communalism among the Muslims. They organise these..... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Maniyangadan: They want to impress upon these people, the people of these communities by saying that their rights are being infringed by the Government, the Congress or by the PSP and that nobody will be able to get them their rights unless they organise themselves under the Progressive Muslim League or the Progressive Catholic League. This is what is being done. (*Interruption*). Communalism is being taken advantage of by them. It was because they were able to create a cleavage between certain communities they won last time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must conclude all that, now.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Sasaram): Sir, in his Address, the Rashtrapati has said:

> "I have placed before you the main events and achievements and our concerns of the past year."

I think the chief concern is about China; and about that it has been said in the Address:

> "My Government have taken prompt and calculated measures, both defensive and diplomatic, to meet the threat to our sovereignty."

I want to make a short analysis of this. When the People's Republic of China was inaugurated on October 1, 1949, Mr. Mao Tse-tung had said that China would wage a war of liberation to the very end and liberate all the territories of the Chinese. I have no grudge against that because everybody must liberate all his territory if it is under foreign control. What has been the action of our diplomats and our Defence people? Three months later, on January 1, 1950, the People's Republic of China laid down the principle that the liberation of Tibet during the year—that is, 1950—as the basic task of the People's Liberation Army. On September 30, 1950, Premier Chou En-lai declared to liberate the Tibetan people and stand on guard on Chinese frontiers. In our recent communication and in all the other communications, we have said about the autonomy of Tibet. In December 1950, while initiating debate on Tibet, the Prime Minister has said that India was anxious that Tibet should maintain the autonomy it had had for at least the last 40 years. Prior to that also there never was an inch of territory in Tibet which had any local administration controlled by China. While concluding the debate on December 7, 1950, Panditji has said:

"I see no difficulty in saying to the Chinese Government that whether they had suzerainty or sovereignty over Tibet, surely according to any principles, the principles they proclaim and the principles I uphold, the last voice in regard to Tibet should be the voice of the people of Tibet and nobody else".

I have quoted all these things simply to point out that it was not in a day or at the spur of the moment that the Chinese entered into Tibet. They had made no secret of their intention. and our diplomats who were stationed there in Peking did not take note of any of these declarations. If they had done that, our Government ought to have been more alert to safeguard our frontiers. Some people say that our frontiers were never determined. In Jammu and Kashmir we have a frontier of about 1100 miles contiguous with Tibet. There is another thing which our diplomats and ambassadors failed to notice or even our Government. I say Government, because the Government sends the ambassadors and accredits anybody as a diplomatic agent in any country. Now, they have failed to see these things. The part of Ladakh which is in their occupation is being joined to Sikiang. This has also not been taken note of by anybody. If so, what is diplomacy? They have joined a small bit of it with the Ruzok county of Tibet but they have joined the major part of this territory with Hotien county of Uighur Autonomous Republic of Sikiang. They may argue later on that it was part of Sikiang all these years. In fact, Premier Chou En-lai has in his latest letter said that since Ming period they were having check-posts in that area. These things were not at all taken note of by our diplomats.

When the Prime Minister uttered these words in December, 1950, the Defence people did not take proper precaution to detail our patrol personnel on all the frontiers. The frontier of Jammu and Kashmir was at that time under the control of the Defence Ministry in some way or the other. Until the last year, it was the Defence authorities who were issuing permits to Jammu and Kashmir. More particularly, it was difficult to go to Ladakh areas because of this. A Member of Parliament last year succeeded with great difficulty in procuring a permit to visit Leh. If they were so strict in issuing permits, do they know what was the area of Ladakh for which they were issuing permits? For instance, if I speak on behalf of India, I ought to know the boundary of India. We must detail our patrol personnel on all the important boundaries check posts, etc. That was neither done in any frontier area by our Defence people.

I may also point out another wrong thing. We must take a lesson from China also. Now it is completely indistinguishable. Our Ladakh area has been put in Sikiang. Here we are having all sorts of administrations. Jammu and Kashmir is something, then Himachal is something. Spiti and Garhwal is something and the hilly areas of U.P. are something and NEFA is something. We are not having any uniform type of administration. Even now it is not too late. We can join them with bigger States if that could be done or we can make them States if they are viable units. But we are very slow in our process or in our activity. Here it is the concern of the other Government authorities. Out of the border areas of 1100 miles in Jammu and Kashmir, 300 miles are at present in Pakistan and we are having 800 miles. It is a well-defined boundary. There are many documents and books and white-papers etc. why clearly show them. The water-shed in Spiti is the boundary but the Chinese have intruded five miles in Sptii. Similarly in Himachal Pradesh, Shipki Pass and Bara Hoti, U.P. and also in NEFA. I am not saying all these things out of any fear but to show that our diplomats and our Defence people did not do anything. Even now that can be mended. Yesterday there was talk about the speech of the Defence Minister at Chandigarh. My information is that that speech is also tape-recorded

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and if anybody is in doubt let the copy of the tape-recorded speech be heard and let a copy be laid on the Table of the House and we will be able to know in which context those remarks were made.

Now, I want to come to recent happenings—after 1950. Upto 1950, we could not read their minds. In 1952, Chairman Mao Tse-tung told a Tibetan delegation something. The Delegation visited China after the Chinese had divided the Tibetan region into three parts. They put one zone under Panchen Lama and it became a completely Chinese zone and two zones were left under Dalai Lama. When a Seven-Man Delegation went to Peking, Chairman Mao said that in the first instance the Chinese population there should go up to six million, that is by 1958 and later to ten million. It must have been in Chinese and I am quoting the English translation. Chairman Mao had further told the delegation that this could only happen when there was large scale Chinese migration. This announcement was made in Peking where our diplomats were and these words were recorded in books and newspapers and they might have been in so many libraries. Migration was encouraged mostly for the areas which were under the control of the Dalai Lama because that was a difficult area. If that was the intention in 1952, I fear that they must have brought some people to our Ladakh area also, some Chinese to settle and they must be working very seriously to colonise that area. I do not attach much weight to repudiations. Because, on many occasions something is repudiated, but later on it is accepted. About roads it was first denied and later it was accepted. Similarly, about airport it was first denied; but later on when everything is being known by and by, they think, "all right, it is time to disclose this". Again, about this colonisation, my doubt is that they must have brought some people to settle there and they are colonising.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): They have settled already.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: My hon. friend Shri Raghunath Singh says that they have settled already. I stand corrected and I accept what he says, that they have settled there and we do not know.

Yesterday in reply to a question it was said that it is a vaguely administered area. As I said previously, at no time had China any administered area in Tibet. If China had no administered area in Tibet, then what right we have to negotiate with China about transfer of any territory? Because, as was pointed out, Tibet has all along been enjoying an autonomous status; at least on some occasions it has enjoyed a more or less independent status. Those boundaries are there.

Our Ladakh boundary was formed in 1842. And at that time the Tibetans promised—in that treaty it is recorded—that at no time in future we (Tibet) will question this boundary. This was the treaty between the Dalai Lama and the Dogra King of Jammu and Kashmir, the Treaty of 1842. That was the pledge that was given, and that pledge was given not due to conquest, baceuse it was the Dogra army which was defeated in 1841. A defeated king could get a treaty in which it is clearly recorded that at no time in future the Tibetan Government will object to the boundary, and the House knows what is the position today!

Now I am coming to the communication sent by the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister in his letter dated the 5th February has said:

> "I suggested in my letter of November 16, 1959, certain preliminary steps which would have eased the situation and facilitated further discussions. Unfortunately you have not found yourself able to accept those proposals. I still hope that you will reconsider your decision in this matter."

And in his previous letter, of November 16, 1959, the Prime Minister had said:

> "I feel that we should concentrate our immediate efforts on reaching interim understanding, which will help in easing the present tension and will prevent the situation getting worse. Thereafter, the necessary preliminary steps might be taken and the time and place of meeting, convenient and suitable to Your Excellency and to me, could be fixed."

But that has not happened. Now, in the latter portion of Panditji's letter of the 5th February is:

> "Although any negotiations on the basis you have suggested are not possible, still I think it might be helpful for us to meet."

This, I must say, is a great deviation. I do not mind the meeting or anything, but this is going back on a stand taken already.

Now, I want to tell the Government that this is not a question of a small territory as they think. Because, on this depends the fate not only of the entire Himalayas, the fate of Sikkim, Bhutan, Nepal, etc., but the fate of entire Asia. Here is a question of developing the economy of India as well as entire Asia. If we fail here, if we fail to tackle this problem—I do not want to do any injustice to anybody or any country—but if we fail in protecting our interests, our boundary, nobody will believe us; nobody will think that we are capable enough to tackle any problem. Even on the economic plane it won't be possible. If you fail there in Ladakh, you will fail here in Bombay, Calcutta, Bangalore, everywhere, because nobody will believe your strength. Even, industry goes on due to its stamina. If the workers and the management are not united, they will not be capable enough to guide the industry. Agriculture also proceeds when you have the capacity to work it out. Not only the entire Asian countries are looking towards us, but our own future economic development depends on this.

Here I want to emphasise one point. So far as our Small-scale and Cottage Industries Board is concerned, it should not be the principle that they should sit in Bombay, Calcutta or pay attention only to rural areas etc. and that they should not look towards Ladakh or the Himalayas, Spiti and NEFA area. It should be their primary concern to open some industries there. But they have not done it so far. It may be because they are not having the facilities from other quarters, from other government agencies such as Roads, etc. But it should have been their concern. Because, it is a powerful Ministry and they should also take care of this matter.

I now come to Defence production. Day in and day out it is said that our defence production has increased. I pointed out about manufacturing the one-ton truck and on three or four occasions I have laid stress on that. And yesterday I read a news item that an agreement has been effected with Japan. I am glad that it has been done. Not a single tractor, so far as I know, has come out of our ordnance factories. I would have liked to see them in Naini Tal, Tarai or Punjab, Bihar and other places.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Fourteen have been sent.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: My hon. friend Shri Banerjee is pointing out that fourteen of them have been sent. All right, it is a good thing. But this is what we see in the Defence Ministry and the Government. Rather than manufacturing tractors for Dandakaranya, they should have seen the position two years previously or in 1952 when Chairman Mao Tse-tung said that "we want to settle the people in Tibet". And they ought to have known where our boundary lies and known that we would be needing light trucks near the Himalayan region to protect the 2,500-mile boundary which is going to become a live boundary with China because of the Chinese

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advance on our side. Because, we conferred on them the right of sovereignty: from suzerainty we gave them the right of sovereignty. And now all the villages, even Kailash will be called "Kailash in China" and not Kailash in Tibet. That is what it has come to.

In regard to agricultural production I would make my observations in one minute. I would like the Agriculture Ministry to tell all the people who have been invited to Delhi on government account to see the Agriculture Fair or to attend conventions, to work at least for ten days on seed multiplication or other farms. Because, I know that only from Kerala about seven hundred persons have come, and thousands from other States.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): But those who came from Kerala paid for it. They had to pay.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: All right, they may have paid. But there are....

Shri Punnoose (Ambalapuzha): They had to be hungry for four days.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: There are 4,341 seed farms in the country and not even fifty per cent. of them are working properly. I would request the Government to put the persons who were invited to the Agriculture Fair to work at least on these farms. If they are working on their farms, they should help here as well; similarly the development officers.

About electricity, we should not waste our power on cheap things. For instance, in Gurgaon there was shortage of electricity. In Bihar, in my constituency, every day people require electricity; similarly, in Shri Raghunath Singh's area. But power is not available there.

And here I would like to point out with regard to the Banaras Hindu University that the whole trouble arose due to the zamindari bonds. Those things have been investigated. I would humbly request Government to place a report of the investigation on the Table of the House. If they are in favour of the Government I have nothing to say. I will submit to their version and I will obey their order. But if they are against the orders of the University, I would like to change the entire authority of the Hindu University.

15 hrs.

Shri Brajeswar Prasad (Gaya): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am in favour of summoning the Bandung Conference with the object of driving out France from the Sahara region. Sahara belongs to the Arab world. India should break off diplomatic relations with France if the Arab world does so. We must stand solidly behind our Arab brethren.

Bandung is a device against the West only. It cannot solve any problems of conflict amongst the Afro-Asian States themselves. We are living in a fool's paradise, if we think that a Bandung Conference can act as a brake upon China.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Member included in that "we"?

An Hon. Member: We are included.

Shri Brajeswar Prasad: I do not say so. There are a handful of people in this country who think that by summoning a Bandung Conference China will be halted. I do not agree with their view. I have said that Bandung Conference is a device against the West only, it cannot act in any other manner or in any other situation.

I plead for the recognition of the East German Government. This recognition should be accorded before the summit meeting is held.

I am opposed to a Joint defence system of India and Pakistan.

I welcome the invitation accorded to the Prime Minister of China.

I am not in favour of any kind of a permanent tribunal being appointed, for it will become another Court of Star Chamber—an instrument of oppression in the hands of the Government.

An Hon. Member: What chamber?

Shri Brajeswar Prasad: I said "Star Chamber"—I am referring to the reign of Henry VIII.

If the suggestions that I ventured to place on the floor of the House, while speaking on Shri D. C. Sharma's Resolution on Administrative Decentralisation during the last session of the Lok Sabha, are implemented, which can be done within the framework of the Constitution, all talk of corruption, nepotism and bribery will become a thing of the past. My suggestions if implemented will lead to the establishment of a basic and party-less democracy. Bureaucratic Raj will come to an end. Power politics in internal affairs will become obsolete. Plato's Republic will be established. Only philosopher kings will hold the reins of administration in their hands.

There should be a council in each parliamentary constituency of which the Chairman and members should be the Member of the Lok Sabha and the members of the State Assembly respectively. This council should be vested with delegated powers over administration, finance and judiciary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are we going to draw up a new Constitution altogether?

Shri Brajeswar Prasad: No, Sir; this can be done within the framework of the present Constitution. Two Regional Councils have been formed in your State. If this could be done within the framework of the Constitution, there is no reason why councils cannot be established in each Assembly and parliamentary constituency.

There should also be a council in each Assembly constituency of which the members should be the MLA and all the elected *mukhiyas*. This council should be vested with all delegated powers over health, education, irrigation and planning.

No Member of the Lok Sabha or the State Assembly can afford to indulge in corruption, bribery or nepotism in his own constituency.

Some Hon. Members: He can do it outside.

Shri Brajeswar Prasad: All Members of the Lok Sabha and the State Assembly should be graduates of recognised universities.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should other Members permit him to do it in their constituencies?

Shri Brajeswar Prasad: He will have nothing left to do outside his own constituency. Once he is penned down there it will be difficult for him to spare any time for extra-territorial activities.

It is corruption at the lower levels which constitutes a threat to democracy. There will be no corruption anywhere and of any kind whatsoever if the sub-inspectors of police, the forest officers, the *anchal adhikaris* and the officers of the district courts are brought under the administrative control of the councils.

I am in favour of a joint defence system between India and Pakistan if the following three conditions are fulfilled. The first is the integration of all the Pakistani occupied areas of Kashmir including Hunza, Chitral and Gilgit with India.

An Hon. Member: With China?

Shri Brajeswar Prasad: With India. The whole of Kashmir will

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be permanently occupied by Pakistan if today we enter into a joint defence pact with her.

The second condition is the withdrawal of Pakistan from the CENTO and the SEATO. If this condition is not fulfilled and a joint defence system between India and Pakistan is established, the result will be either the resurrection of the Sino-Soviet Pact or the establishment of white hegemony over the Afro-Asian land mass as a result of political settlement between Russia and America. A joint defence pact between India and Pakistan even after the withdrawal of the latter from the CENTO and the SEATO may lead to the resurrection of the Sino-Soviet Pact or to the establishment of Russian-American hegemony.

The third condition to the establishment of a joint defence system between India and Pakistan is the participation of both Russia and China in it, for without their participation no system of collective security can be evolved in the Afro-Asian land mass.

The danger that confronts us is the danger not of a global war but of a series of limited wars throughout the Afro-Asian land mass. Military alliances, it is true, have become obsolete because nation states have also become obsolete. But no system of collective security can be built up in a world of sovereign nation states. All nation states are enemies of one another by virtue of the imperatives of power politics in a world of anarchy. Big nation states are gangsters.

An Hon. Member: Including China.

Shri Brajeswar Prasad: The root cause of war is not racial discrimination or economic exploitation or political subjugation of the weaker races. The root cause of war is the sovereignty of the nation state. The only solution is the establishment of a World Government, which can be achieved by vesting more powers into the hands of the United Nations Organisation.

An. Hon. Member: Including our sovereignty?

Shri Brajeswar Prasad: The condition precedent to disarmament is the establishment of a World Government. It may take time to establish it, but till then no system of collective security can be evolved. All talk of a joint defence between India and Pakistan is not merely fantastic nonsense but mischievous as well.

The offer of a joint defence has been made with the sole idea of creating a wedge between India and Russia. Pakistan knows that she cannot grab Kashmir as long as Russia is with us. Russian support will be withdrawn the day we enter into a joint defence system with Pakistan. A joint defence system will not lead to the integration of India and Pakistan into one political unit. The NATO has not led to the integration of western Europe. The integration of India and Pakistan into one political unit is neither desirable nor possible. Russia and America bar the way. The condition precedent to the unification of India and Pakistan is the establishment of socialism in both countries. A joint defence pact between India and Pakistan cannot serve any useful purpose because hundreds of Pakistans cannot tilt the balance against the Sino-Soviet powers if a war breaks out between India and China. Russia and Russia alone and not the United States of America can check China. America may enter into a political settlment with China with the idea of negotiating with Russia from a position of strength. We have to be on our guard against three dangers: the Sino-Soviet pact, a political settlement between Russia and America and a political settlement between China and America. None of these dangers can materialise if in the sphere of foreign policy, India, China and Russia come together.

Some of those people who talk of a joint defence pact are motivated by considerations of hostility towards the Congress in general and our Prime Minister in particular. The task of overthrowing socialism, secularism and democracy will become an easy task once the champions of feudalism and religious dogmatism with their ten crores of followers are brought within the framework of a common Government, Joint defence is merely a facade. The game is to re-establish communalism and fanaticism so that India may not rise up to the full height of her being.

I welcome the invitation extended to the Premier of China. There should be not merely meetings but negotiation as well. There should be not merely negotiation but settlement of the border dispute. There should be not merely settlement of the border dispute but a fullfledged settlement over all outstanding problems of international politics.

An Hon. Member: How?

Shri Brajeswar Prasad: The argument was advanced that we have changed our stand. I do not know whether we have changed our stand or not. But we shall be justified in doing so. Nothing is permanent in this world of ours. The stand taken up one day becomes obsolete the next day. Consistency is the hobgoblin of petty minds. The task of a statesman is to bring his policy in conformity with ever-changing realities.

A reference was made about the effect of the invitation on our armed personnel. The army in a democratic country has no politics of its own. It is not right to suggest that any step taken by us can have any effect on our armed personnel. Negotiations are held both before and after a war.

The concept of a Bandung conference is unrealistic. There cannot be any expansionism in south and south-east Asia if India and Russia come together. There cannot be any expansionism in the Middle East if India and China come together. World peace on a democratic and permanent basis will be established on earth if India, China and Russia come together. The condition precedent to the establishment of a World Government is the coming together of India, China and Russia. There cannot be any expansionism in south and south-east Asia if India and China come together. There cannot be any expansionism in the middle east if India and Russia come together.

The Government of India should recognise the East German Government. We are utterly mistaken if we are under the impression that by not recognising East Germany we are facilitating the goal of German unification. Or, have we refrained from recognising East German merely in in deference to the sentiments of the western powers? Economic aid is possible both from East and West Germany.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Brajeswar Prasad: May I have a few more minutes?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: One minute.

Shri Brajeswar Prasad: Germany can be united only on Russian terms. The condition precedent to the German unification is the liquidation of the NATO and the acceptance of Russia's position over East Germany if not over the whole of Germany. The recognition of East Germany by the Government of India will also be politically advantageous. We are in conflict with the West on two points—Goa and Kashmir. Russia has also adopted a friendly attitude towards us in our conflict with China. India's recognition of the East German Government will further strengthen Indo-Soviet friendship. On all issues of conflict between Russia and America in Europe, we should support Russia and Russia alone. This will also accelerate the process of political in-

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tegration of Europe which is the only solution for all the problems of European politics.

I further maintain that the condition precedent to human progress is the liquidation of the western power position. The liquidation of western power from the Afro-Asian land-mass does not necessarily mean the augmentation of the power position of the Soviet Union. The power position of the black and the coloured races will increase by leaps and bounds if the power position of the west is weakened.

Shri Kalika Singh (Azamgarh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the President in his Address has complained of incursions into parts of the territory of the Union of India by elements of Chinese forces. I would rather add that the elements of Chinese forces first made incursions into parts of the territories held by the Dalai Lama in Tibet and then made the second incursion into the territories of the Indian Union. The Government of China contend that the Sino-Indian boundary has not been formally delimited and in support of that contention they allege that the boundary has not been determined by treaties and agreements. They also say that the present controversy has arisen because the Sino-Indian boundary has never been delimited. I wonder how there could be any Sino-Indian treaty or agreement when the boundary between China and India never touched except at Sinkiang or some other portions: because Tibet as an independent kingdom intervened and for all time, for thousands of years, Tibet had been equally enjoying independence. The British people might have surrendered Tibet to China for their own reasons, but Tibet, as a kingdom, had ever been independent, and if ever Tibet had been a part of any neighbouring country, it had been part of India but never a part of China. That is my contention. Therefore, there could never be any possibility of Sino-Indian agreement on boundary lines. That is the contention now raised by China. The greatest success that China has achieved during these three or four years,—and China has been stressing it in all the letters that she has been sending us—is that the Prime Minister of India should admit that there is a Sino-Indian border dispute. They admit that the boundary line is not delimited. They admit that China has got no frontier line fixed. But now they have advanced the argument that China and India have got common frontiers. My contention is that China and India had never common frontiers and will never have common frontiers unless we surrender Tibet to China and we regard Tibet as a region of China.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: We have done that.

Shri Kalika Singh: In the letter that the Government of India have now sent, in the note that has been sent, there is a paragraph. I now find that there is a major shift in the approach towards this problem. That is seen from paragraph 31. In paragraph 31, it is said:

> "The Government of India regret that the Chinese Government should persist in questioning the validity of the Agreement reached in 1914 between India and Tibet confirming the traditional boundary east of Bhutan. This was not the first time that Tibet conducted negotiations and concluded treaties, in her own right, with foreign states..... For example, Tibet concluded a treaty with Nepal in 1856 and another with Great Britain in 1904."

Now, there is only one document, and that is the Simla Convention of 1913-14 and if that document is taken away, Tibet will become an independent country. The Chinese Premier has argued in his letter that the Simla Convention was arrived at as a result of undue influence exercised by the British people on the Chinese Emperor. I say, it was quite the reverse. In 1913-14 Britain had been

involved in the First World War and it had to protect Hong Kong, Shanghai and so many other places on the eastern Pacific. Before 1913, Tibet actually was under the suzerainty of the British; it was never under the suzerainty of the Chinese. In the 1913 agreement, the word 'suzerainty' has cropped in but there was no question of sovereignty ever. For the first time on April 27, 1914, after six months of negotiations, the three plenipotentiaries of the three Governments sat as equals in Simla and signed that convention.

In that agreement of 1914, the relevant clause is there. Britain surrendered Tibet by saying, "Britain agrees that Tibet is under the suzerainty of China". In lieu of that, China says, China will never make it her province; i.e. China will not claim sovereignty over Tibet. That is what China had admitted. If the Chinese Premier says that the 1913 convention is invalid on the ground that the British people had exercised undue influence over Chinese Emperor, we also should agree that the 1913 convention is invalid, because the Chinese exercised undue influence over Britain, because at that time Britain was fighting far away in Mesapotomia in the west and some other areas in the east and so, Britain wanted to make peace over Tibet. Therefore, Britain surrendered Tibet in 1913. If we agree with China that the 1913 convention is invalid, there is no other document existing in the world which says that Tibet is under the suzerainty of China. We can say to the Prime Minister of China, "Produce any other document in the world from any of the international offices and we will agree that Tibet is under the suzerainty of China". There is no other document; so, I will say that Tibet is an independent country and has ever been independent.

The opposition has just said that the invitation to the Chinese Premier is a blunder. I do not think, we realise what is meant thereby. I do not know what is there in the Prime Minister's mind or what the Government wants to do, but the greatest advantage will be that the Dalai Lama is here. In 1913, when the Simla Convention was held, the three equals met here and exchanged their credentials as independent countreis at Simla. After six months of negotiations, Britain surrendered Tibet to China. I say that the same situation has arisen again. The Dalai Lama is already in Delhi and that makes all the difference between Rangoon and Delhi.

When the Chinese Premier comes here, we may say, "We agree that the 1913 convention is invalid, not for your reasons, but for this reason. So, we can revise the 1913 Simla Convention." The opposition leaders have said that the Prime Minister surrendered Tibet in the 1954 agreement. But even the Chinese Premier says, the 1954 agreement has got nothing of the kind. It is only a trade agreement for the Tibetan people to have there certain bases and that India will remove its trading bases from that place. They will have three centres in India and we will have three centres there. It is only about trading rights and nothing more. Tibet is not a party to the 1954 agreement. So, it cannot be said that in the 1954 agreement India has admitted that Tibet is under the suzerainty or sovereignty of China. So, there is no other document. We can ask the Chinese Premier, "Where is your document which says Tibet has been a part of Chinese territory? Why have you been saying all the time that this is the Tibetan region of China? From where are you introducing this phrase 'Tibetan region of China'? It is a new diplomatic phrase you have brought in."

In the letter of the Chinese Premier, he has said that there was a treaty between the Kashmir Maharaja and the Tibetan authorities about Ladakh. I say, China was called as an intermediary in the 1842 agreement, not because it was a superior power, but because Chinese boundary also was there. So, China was an interested party in the Ladakh

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treaty of 1842; but it was the Tibetan authority who concluded that treaty.

I now come to the question of joint defence. The whole dispute in the northern border has now boiled down to the Kashmir question. For ten years, we had the Kashmir affair with Pakistan. Now another Kashmir affair has begun with the Chinese people. I can lay the whole blame on the United Nations, particularly on Britain, which had been publishing maps showing Kashmir as a disputed territory. I have seen the Oxford Atlas map which shows India in one colour, Pakistan in another colour and Kashmir in white colour. We should tell Britain, "In the United Nations and in the Security Council, you do not say that Kashmir belongs to India. What is the use of crying hoarse that you will help us. You do not say that Kashmir belongs to India. You do not say, the accession is valid?"

Now, this joint defence theory has come in. It is nothing but a revival of the joint defence council order, which was promulgated on 11th August, 1947, in which Lord Auchinleck was made the Supreme Commander-in-Chief and there were two petty Commanders-in-Chief, Gen. Gracey in Pakistan and Gen. Bucher in India. Whatever troops pass from one territory to the other would come under the operative control of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief, who will be directly responsible to His Majesty the King Emperor of Britain. Now that phrase 'joint defence' has come in. It was under the auspices of that joint defence council order that a part of Kashmir territory was occupied in October, 1947. Just within a month or two, when the joint defence council order was in operation, Kashmir had been occupied. Now, again the same word is being revived. I am certain that the joint defence is an inspired proposal coming from somewhere else. It is not a proposal coming from General Ayub because I do not think that he is so much intelligent that he will propose . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should we judge his intelligence here?

Shri Kalika Singh: Because, already there was a joint defence council. When we negotiate further on this, as our Prime Minister has already stated, and all the implications are gone into, all manner of difficulties arise, I think some sort of Commonwealth authority will come in, and that will become the supreme commander and that will take charge of the Kashmir affairs as a whole. Therefore, I oppose the suggestion for joint defence for the reason that it has proved dangerous in the past ten years and will prove dangerous today also.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, before I deal with some of the aspects of the problems referred to in the President's Address, I would like to voice my protest and objection to the manner in which the protocol was amended and our President went to receive Mr. Khruschev. I mean no disrespect to any personalities, specially a personality like Mr. Khruschev, visiting our country. But, I certainly feel that the prestige of the President of our country should not be compromised. After all, he is the symbol of our country. I do not know who advised the President to amend the rules, but whether it was the Cabinet or the Prime Minister, whoever he might have been, I think it was an improper thing. Is it the contention of the India Government that Soviet Russia has two Heads of States? Our President has received the President of the U.S.S.R., Mr. Voroshilov. Recently, our Vice-President went on a tour and visited many countries. We have not read anywhere in the papers that our Vice-President was received by the Head of the State in any country he visited. Why is this unusual step was taken? By this we are really showing that we are opportunists.

Shri Manaen (Darjeeling): Our Prime Minister was received by Mr. Eisenhower when he was in America.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Mr. Eisenhower is the head of the Government, apart from being the head of the State, because they have got the Presidential system.

As many members have referred to the Sino-Indian relations, I do not want to dilate on that point. I am in complete agreement with what Dr. Ram Subhag Singh has stated. However much the Prime Minister may want to justify his stand, it is really a shift from the previous stand. The Prime Minister, in the course of his last letter, says that there is no basis for negotiation. At the same time, he says that this meeting will be "helpful." Helpful in which respect? When did the Prime Minister know that it will be helpful? Did the President of Russia, who visited this country just before this letter was written, tell the Prime Minister that if he invites Mr. Chou En-lai for a meeting it would be fruitful? If it is so, it was the duty of the Prime Minister, if it was not possible for him to take the Parliament into confidence at least on this issue when the whole country is united, to have called the leaders of the different parties and told them why he has taken the present stand. But he has not done that. He has said that there will be no negotiation. If there is no negotiation, then what is this meeting for? If there is any need for such a meeting, why did you not take this step long ago.

Already, it has told on the morale of our country. A feeling is growing—and there is sufficient ground for this feeling to grow—that probably we are prepared to make a gift of all the territories now occupied by China. That feeling is growing further, because of Nehru Governments' record in the case of Goa and Kashmir. It makes people feel that this move is being made actually to surrender those territories, and I have no doubt that it will have disastrous consequence; it will have a demoralising effect on our armed forces, who are patriotic enough to fight the enemy to the end.

Can the Prime Minister give us guarantee that the Chinese will not come further into our territory? When the *Panchsheel* was being signed, they came and occupied Ladakh. Perhaps, when the Chinese will be carrying on the talks here, they are planning for further incursions in summer. This feeling has grown in me, because I have recently visited the northern border and had opportunities to discuss this matter with responsible persons. I was told that the Chinese are concentrating their troops on the Sikkim and Bhutan border, and although no large-scale aggression could be expected in the summer, responsible persons in charge of some areas told me that there is every likelihood that in the Mac-Mahon line in Bhutan area there may be further incursions. Large-scale attack is not possible, because the Chinese have not been able to settle themselves in the areas that they have occupied as there is great unrest going on in Tibet. Therefore, I want to know what we have done in regard to the frontiers on Sikkim and Bhutan areas. An explosive situation is prevailing there.

The local people are dissatisfied for many reasons. They are most backward and they have been economically exploited. We have done nothing in that area to enthuse the people to fight for our country. Then, there is also the feeling that probably we have no plan for the defence of our borders. Bhutan is with us in the matter of defence, although it is an independent country, but what is happening in Bhutan? Have we come to an agreement regarding the defence of Bhutan? Is there any plan on which we are now working? There is even no knowledge as to what is actually happening in Bhutan. There

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is a feeling that Bhutan can be occupied by the Chinese, if they so want.

There is a sense of frustration, anxiety among the people living in Darjeeling neighbouring areas if not panic. It is also a fact that we are not checking the activities and propaganda in the border which are anti-Indian and pro-Chinese. Anti-India and pro-Chinese propaganda is going on there for quite some time now. I am surprised to hear that the Government has no information with them. And if you do not have that information, I may say that you are not really fit enough to govern this country. What is the actual of the Chinese Trade agency in Kalimpong. Is it really carrying on their trade? Is it not a fact that they are carrying on espionage activities in our country? What are the Chinese shops meant for? Why are they opening lavish shops in Darjeeling and neighbouring areas? What are they doing? If you go there and talk to the people, ordinary people, they will tell you how suspicious their activities are.

Then, there is the Communist party. That also has to be taken into account. They are deliberately carrying on propaganda among the tea labourers that the Chinese liberation army would one day come and "liberate you all".

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Who told you?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I had been there.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: It is a lie.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It may be a lie to you. But it is a fact.

I was expecting that the President in his speech would refer and indicate what steps are being taken to safeguard those areas but I was disappointed. Now I would like to know what arrangements are we making in this matter and I hope the Prime Minister will enlighten us about the steps going to be taken.

Having said this much about the border areas, I now come to another aspect, and that is the problem of food production. The President seems to give us a confident note on that. But there is no mention in the speech to the land reforms or land ceiling. Without ceiling and stabilisation of prices, I do not think there is going to be any increase in food production. As regards ceiling, I can tell you from my little experience of my State that the new coalition Government that is functioning in Orissa with Congress and Ganathantra Parishad, their ceiling legislation would defeat the very purpose which the Government has in view. The Agriculture Minister, Dr. Deshmukh, is against ceiling.

About food zones, I am glad to find that a Member of this House from West Bengal came forward and stated that the food zone has not solved the problem. That is the actual fact. When the food zone was being discussed here, we pointed out that by putting Orissa and Bengal into one zone we are not going to solve the problem. That has actually happened. Now, even though the food zone is functioning and there is free flow of rice from the villages of Orissa to the city of Calcutta, the prices at Calcutta have not come down but the prices in Orissa have gone up much more than ever before.

The Orissa Government says, "We want State trading, but the Government of India did not want us to carry on State trading." Here the hon. Food Minister says, "No, no. We did not impose anything. They agreed, so we did it." It has not benefited anybody. As I said on the last occasion, it has benefited only the traders because 40,000 tons of rice is said to have gone to Bengal but according to the Bengal report only 14,000 tons have been received there. What has happened to the rest? The

only result of it would be that with famine, scarcity and rise of prices the misery of the people in Orissa would increase like anything. That is what is happening. I am glad that the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh has not agreed to this senseless proposal which has no meaning so far as our food problem is concerned.

Another point which I want to make is about the export of iron. Our export earnings are increasing. That is all right. It is a good thing that our production of steel and pig iron is showing a very encouraging trend. But I am really at a loss to know whether there is co-ordination between different ministries, namely, Iron and Steel, Railways, Transport and others. If that were so, when our export market of pig iron is expanding and through State trading it is going to expand more and more in South East Asia and other countries, have we ever thought of having a cheap port which would enable us to export as much as possible to these countries? It has been established after many enquiries which were initiated at the instance of the Transport Ministry that Paradip offers the best possible site for a port on the South East coast for the export of these metals. It is now functioning as a minor port without any rail or train facilities. Even then within five months during the fair weather season of 1958-59, they have been able to export over 25,000 tons of iron ore. If there are railway routes it would increase like anything. The STC is entering into agreements with Japan. I can tell you that from Sukinda mines alone for 50 years at the rate of 2 million tons, Paradip would continue to export iron ore to Japan and other places and the cost of construction of the port would be realised out of the earnings at Paradip. So far as the port is concerned, it would only cost Rs. 6·8 crores for its construction. If rail and mechanisation of mines are taken into account the total cost will not be more than Rs. 19 crores. This amount can easily be earned from the export of iron ore from Paradip. Let the Government of India give this a top priority.

Of the other two points that I want to mention one is about inter-State border disputes. It is good that the bifurcation of Bombay is coming into being at long last. But I am sure that if the Government again delays and does not take a positive stand on the question of settling the boundaries between the different States, it is again going to create trouble all over the country. The dispute between Mysore and Bombay and between Bihar and Orissa and Orissa's demand on other outlying areas are there. What I suggest is this. Let a boundary commission be appointed to report and that report will be final. The village should be taken as the basis for finalising this problem. If that is done probably there will be a finality about it.

I can tell you from my own experience that the Government is inviting trouble because the Orissa Government says that so far as the amalgamation of Seraikella and Kharswan is concerned "we are still dealing with this problem and we are in correspondence". When the hon. Home Minister visited Orissa, there was a representation on behalf of the Utkal Sammelan. The hon. Home Minister seems to have given the impression to the people of Orissa, "We are going to consider this matter". But when a question was asked here, he said, "This matter is settled for all time to come." You can say that it can never be re-opened and the Government of Orissa can also say this to the people. Let the people know that for all time to come this matter is not going to be reopened. But to say that we are taking steps and perhaps the Government of India is agreeable to reopen the question and then say here that it is a settled fact, that is really creating confusion and dissatisfaction. It may explode any moment.

The last point with which I want to conclude is this. I welcome the reference of the President to the bifurcation of the double member constitu-

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

ncies. It will really integrate the cheduled Tribes and the Harijans nto our society because now they will ome on their own. They will be able o serve the people. The so-called *amjans* and *Itarjans*, whoever they re, who are not Scheduled Castes and cheduled Tribes, will be obliged and ompelled in that particular constituncy, where only a Scheduled Tribe nd Harijan is represented, to come nd meet him and mix with him. That s not happening today and the constiuencies are very big. Therefore it is ighly necessary that that should be one.

I was sorry to read in the newsapers that even after the President as referred to this matter, there was reference to it in the Congress Party neeting. I do not think it is proper or the hon. Prime Minister, after it as been said by the President that his matter will be taken up in the urrent Session, to say that there is o hurry about it and it may not be aken up in the current session. Does : indicate that the Government has not et made up its mind regarding the ivision of these constituencies? If it s so we should know it very clearly.

Shri Manaen: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, ir, it is very much in the fitness of hings that the President was pleased o give the top priority in his Address o the question of aggression into our ountry. Call it aggression or incurion, the fact remains that our borders ave been violated and this unfortuate incident today is uppermost in he minds of our people. I think the President has very correctly reflected he peoples' feelings when he said that he incursions deeply distressed our people. It is a matter more of shame nd distress than of hate and anger ecause incursions have come from a ountry whose friendship we valued, rom a country in whose moment of rial we stood by. So it is more a matter of shame and distress.

A great deal of bitterness to the eeling has been lent by the callous ren in the Communist camp. Instea of sharing this feeling with the peopl and expressing their determination t defend the country against the ag gressors, they have gone out of thei way to justify the Chinese aggressior The leaders of the Communist Part have even refused, both in this Hous and in the other, to admit that th incursions were a breach of faith. Di we not shout the slogan of *'Hinc Chini bhai bhai'*? Did we not pledg non-aggression to each other's country Did we not value the great friend ship? And what do they do? The turn round and forcibly occupy pai of our territory and murder nine c our brave people. Is it not breach c faith? I think much stronger word could have been used for the Chines action. Such callous attitude exhibite by our Communist friends now an also on the past occasions clearly indi cates that they hold their party inte rests much above the nation and th country.

In my part of the country also th Communists are working in a ver inexplicable way. Shri Dwivedy trie to tell this House as to what was hap pening there. In areas where th Communists have their stronghol they have practically managed to hav a stranglehold on the people. I do nc blame the simple and gullible peopl living as they do in remote village and distant tea estates. People livin in those areas do not have the oppor tunity to listening to anything othe than what is happening in China or i Russia. They are constantly hearin the ceaseless campaign of hate, c anger, of distrust. As a matter of fac efforts are being made to create a cli mate where people would welcome c rather pine for, what they call, th advent of *Lal cheen*. What Shri Dwi vedy told this House is very correc and I can vouch for it. If any Com musit Member comes with me to th tea estates of Darjeeling *incognito* h will hear the simple people going abou saying that they would welcome th *lal Cheen*. Some of them even sa

need not dilate on this point any further, but this I must say that the remifications of the doubtful and confused activities of the Communist Party of India in that region are gradually creating a climate of distrust, hate and suspicion. The propaganda which seeks to subvert the loyalty of the people seems to be continuing relentlessly, but one heartening thing is that the people are increasingly becoming aware of the Communist motives. In recent months we held several meetings in Kalimpong, Darjeeling and other parts of the district. In these meetings the people showed a great deal of interest; they evince a deep sense of loyalty, patriotism and determination to defend the country. The House will certainly be gratified to know—and I for my part would not exclude from it the Communist friends of this House—that in memory of the heroes who laid down their lives in the Himalayan mountains in the defence of the country, a monument is being erected in Kalimpong. I am sure this will be a constant reminder to the people of China's breach of trust and breach of faith, and also serve as a source of inspiration for the people to defend the country.

It will not be very wrong to say that Chinese aggression has been some sort of blessing in disguise to this country, because it has brought about a great degree of awareness in the people generally, and secondly, this Parliament, which was deeply engrossed in myriads of projects and plans, has now started to turn its attention to the borders. On an earlier occasion I think Dr. Ram subhag Singh suggested that we should see that the areas which are not occupied and uninhabited are inhabited and exploited. May I suggest that we should first turn our attention to the areas which are already inhabited by our people? Why not fortify these areas first?

Coming as I do from Darjeeling, I consider it my duty to appriše this House of the needs and problems of Darjeeling. I have done it in the past and given the opportunity, I will do it a hundred times. I refuse to be daunted or discouraged by the lighthearted manner in which the Government choose to treat the problems of the border people. Some day I am sure good sense and foresight will prevail on the Government. I do not hesitate to say that the Naga problem would not have deteriorated to this extent if the Government had taken timely note of what was happening in that area. I do admit that various factors are responsible for the outburst in that area, but can we deny that the timely tackling of the problem would have perhaps averted the situation? Doing the right thing is not enough, the right thing ought to be done at the right time.

The question is what we should do about Darjeeling. The problem of unemployment and poverty is rapidly increasing. As Dr. Ram Subhag Singh said, instead of having big offices for handicrafts of different varieties etc., in Bombay, Calcutta and other big cities, let us have them in these areas. These areas are important. As I said, unemployment and poverty are increasing in Darjeeling. Have the Government studied this problem? Have they even tried to realise the dimensions of the problem in these areas? I feel that if this Parliament is to take the border problems seriously, if we really mean business, we should form a statutory body to go into the problems of the border areas—not only Darjeeling or NEFA but the entire border region—and suggest ways and means by which the conditions there can be improved.

I would very respectfully urge on the Government to try and establish a few major industries in Darjeeling. Why have industries suited to cold climate in the plains, in hot areas and warm places and then spend money on refrigeration, or why stuff one place with half a dozen different industries? I would urge on the Government to review the proposition of having a watch factory in Darjeeling. The District of Darjeeling may also be considered for the proposed penecillin factory or such other industries which are suited to cold climate.

[Shri Manaen]

In answer to my question with regard to the construction of a dam on the river Teesta the Minister of Irrigation and Power was pleased to state a survey was being conducted. The dam on this river will not only help the district of Darjeeling, Sikkim and Bhutan, but it will also change the face of much-neglected North Bengal. I am confident the survey will be speedily conducted and the construction of the dam will be taken up in the Third Plan.

As a matter of fact, I would suggest that Government send a small expert committee—I do not say that Members of Parliament or that I should be sent, I am not an expert—to Darjeeling and Kalimpong and those areas and find out what are the suitable industries that could be started there. I do not think it is asking the Government a very big thing.

It is not enough to tell the people living all along the border that they are the sentinels of the country. They have to be trained to be alert and vigilant and to defend the country. I think the Territorial Army is one such agency which can train the people in military discipline. We have the units of the Territorial Army in big cities like Calcutta and Bombay. I do not know whether in the border district headquarters or towns they have units of the Territorial Army. As for Darjeeling and Kalimpong, no, there is none. I can only urge on the Government to see that the Territorial Army is organised in Darjeeling. Or, if they feel that the Army is enough to defend the country, let them tell this House, then the people will keep away, but I do not think that it is in the interests of the country. If the Government refuses to listen to us, I can at least appeal to this House to bring some pressure to bear on the Government to give us an opportunity to learn as to how we can defend the country.

Sometimes, the working of the Government also appears to be very mysterious Either the action taken by the Government is too subtle to be understood by the common people, or they take the problems of the common people to be much too common to be taken seriously. They know that the border is not safe, that the situation may deteriorate. However much the hon. Members may say that war may not take place, there is no guarantee that aggression of greater intensity may not take place in the border areas. But what do the Government do? They are absolutely inactive in the field of training the people.

About Kalimpong it was said yesterday during the Question Hour that there has not been any specific case of insidious propaganda and that the anti-Indian or other varieties of leaflets and pamphlets are not widely circulated. It is very unfortunate for the Government that these spies do not carry on their propaganda with a fanfare; they very well know that in order to make the propaganda effective, they do not have to flood the town of Kalimpong with literature. I can only tell the Government that very recently in a shop a pile of anti-Indian literature was found. Of course, the culprit was arrested.

Then, a very peculiar thing has arisen in Kalimpong. There has been a ban restricting the stay of foreigners in Kalimpong, but in spite of this restriction, there is a large number of Tibetans, Chinese and other foreigners there still. I do admit that some foreigners may have to be allowed to stay under special circumstances, but can the Government deny that there is a large number of undesirables in Kalimpong still? Is it in order to keep the Intelligence Bureau busy?

Another interesting thing is what appears to be a shift in the Communist scheme of propaganda and espionage In my last speech I mentioned that the KMT were more busy and vigorous in their propaganda, but now there are reasons to suspect that in the garb of KMT the Communists are conducting the activities of Red China very smoothly.

16 hrs.

Now, I would like to say a few words with regard to Bhutan. There would not have been any necessity to say a word about Bhutan had it not been the announcement made by the Prime Minister that with regard to Bhutan's foreign relations we can only have consultations with her. I refer to the Prime Minister's speech made at Bangalore. As far as the question of our treaty with Bhutan is concerned, it clearly says that the Government of Bhutan would be guided by the advice of the Government of India in its external relations.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, you are the best judge to see the difference between the word 'consultation' and 'guidance'. I am confident about the Maharaja and the Prime Minister of Bhutan and everybody knows the great love and esteem that these two people have for our Prime Minister. It is also a well-known fact that Red China has designs on Bhutan and also there have been indications to show that some of the Western countries are also interested in Bhutan. And then the political Adviser of Bhutan goes out of his way and makes a public statement that Bhutan is a free country and it is free to do what she chooses. So, this point has got to be made absolutely clear. Bhutan, as you know, is an important country, strategic country in the Himalyan regions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, the hon. Member must conclude.

श्री भक्त दर्शन (गढ़वाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले चार दिनों से राष्ट्रपति जी को उन के अभिभाषण के लिए जो समर्थनों का तांता लग रहा है, उस में मैं भी अपनी ओर से एक कड़ी जोड़ देना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने अपने अभिभाषण में बहुत ही संयत, संतुलित और उत्तरदायित्वपूर्ण भाषा का प्रयोग किया है। नपे-तुले शब्दों में उन्होंने भारत की वर्तमान स्थिति का चित्रण किया है। न कहीं पर अतिरंजना है, न कहीं पर अतिशयोक्ति है और न उन्होंने कहीं पर दर्पपूर्ण भाषा का प्रयोग किया है। अपनी कमियों और दुर्बलताओं के बावजद भविष्य की ओर आशा और उत्साह के साथ कदम बढ़ाने का उन्होंने हमें प्रेरणादायक संदेश दिया है। उनके अभिभाषण से राष्ट्रपति जी के महान व्यक्तित्व की छाप मिलती है और साथ ही हमारे राष्ट्र के कर्णधार नेहरू जी के कुशल नेतृत्व और संचालनपटुता का भी आभास मिलता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में सर्वप्रथम और सर्वप्रमुख स्थान चीनी समस्या को दिया है और पिछले चार दिनों से अभी तक जितने भी वक्ता लोग यहां भाषण दे चुके हैं, उन्होंने भी सीधे तौर से या प्रकारान्तर से उस पर प्रकाश डालने का प्रयत्न किया है। राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने चुने हुये शब्दों में भारत की जनता की मूलभूत भावना को प्रतिबिम्बित किया है। लेकिन यहां पर दो परस्पर विरोधी दृष्टिकोण प्रकट किए गए हैं। एक ओर वह दल है, वह वर्ग है जिस का नेतृत्व मेरे आदरणीय मित्र श्री ही० ना० मुकर्जी करते हैं जिन्होंने कि राष्ट्रपति द्वारा व्यक्त किए गये विश्वासघात शब्द पर घनघोर आपत्ति की है। उन्होंने कहा है :

"Breach of faith was a strong and ugly term to use."

मेरे खयाल में हमारे श्री ही० ना० मुकर्जी सरीखे आदरणीय भाइयों को न तो अपनी जनता पर विश्वास है, न अपने भविष्य पर विश्वास है और न स्वयं अपने ऊपर विश्वास है और इसीलिये वे इस विश्वासघात शब्द के असली तत्व को नहीं समझ पाये हैं। मैं तो समझता हूं कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने वास्तव में बहुत ही मिठास से भरे हुए और नम्र शब्द का प्रयोग किया है। अगर देखा जाये तो हमारे साथ जो दुर्व्यवहार चीन सरकार

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

और जनता ने इस बीच किया है, उसके लिए केवल दो शब्द हो सकते थे कि "मुंह में राम और बग़ल में छुरी या मित्रता का स्वांग रच कर पीठ में छुरी भोंकना।"

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, लेकिन एक दूसरा वर्ग भी हमारे इस सदन में है जो इस बात को भी स्वीकार करने के लिये तैयार नहीं है कि हम किसी भी हालत में चीन के प्रतिनिधियों से बातचीत करें। श्री मसानी साहब ने परसों भाषण देते हुये नैशनल ह्यूमिलियेशन यानी राष्ट्रीय अपमान शब्द का प्रयोग किया था। मैं समझता हूं कि शायद उन्होंने इस शब्द की असली भावना को हृदयंगम नहीं किया है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने पांच फरवरी के पत्र में चीन के प्रधान मंत्री को जो निमंत्रण दिया है मैं उसका हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में उन्होंने बहुत ही उपयुक्त कदम उठाया है। इससे सारे संसार को सूर्य के प्रकाश की तरह यह सिद्ध हो जाएगा कि भारत हर समय पर, अनुकूल अवसर पर और परिस्थिति में समझौता करने के लिये, शान्तिपूर्ण समझौते के लिये तैयार है और वह लड़ाई करना नहीं चाहता है। इससे यह भी सिद्ध हो जाएगा कि चीनी नेता अपने वायदों का कहां तक पालन करते हैं और वे कितने गहरे पानी में हैं।

श्रीमन्, मुझे और सारे देश भर की जनता को अपने महान् प्रधान मंत्री के व्यक्तित्व पर अटल और अविचल विश्वास है। मुझे आशा है कि वे अपने अन्तिम भाषण में जब इस वाद-विवाद का संवरण करेंगे तब उन परिस्थितियों पर प्रकाश डालेंगे जिनके वशीभूत हो कर उन्हें चीन के प्रधान मंत्री को निमंत्रण देना पड़ा है और मुझे आशा है कि उनके इस विषय पर प्रकाश डालने के बाद इस सम्बन्ध में जितनी गलतफहमियां हैं वे दूर हो जाएंगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब पत्र-व्यवहार हो रहा हो और समझौते की बातचीत चल रही हो तो मैं अपनी सरकार से यह भी अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि उन्हें दो तीन बातों का और ध्यान रखना चाहिये। अभी कल तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १७६ का उत्तर देते हुये प्रधान मंत्री जी ने स्वीकार किया था कि गारतोक सिक्यांग की जो सड़क बना ली गई थी उसके बाद भी उस इलाके में चीनियों ने कुछ और सड़कें बना ली हैं लेकिन हमारे पास ऐसी कोई मशीनरी नहीं है जिसके द्वारा हम वास्तविकता का पता लगा सकें। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन है कि पिछले दिनों पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में जो काश्मीर का भाग है उसमें जब मंगला बांध, का निर्माण शुरू हुआ था तो हमने संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में उसका विरोध किया था, और उसके खिलाफ आवाज उठाई थी तो क्या इस बात पर हम चीनी प्रधान मंत्री से अनुरोध नहीं कर सकते कि जब तक समझौते की बातचीत जो चल रही है वह भंग नहीं हो जाती, जब तक वह खत्म नहीं हो जाती, तब तक जितने इलाके पर उन्होंने गैरकानूनी तौर पर कब्जा किया हुआ है उसमें कोई नया निर्माण का काम वह न करें और मैं समझता हूं कि उन्हें हमारी यह बात मान लेनी चाहिये।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जब समझौते की बात करते हैं तो साथ ही साथ हमें अपनी उस मशीनरी को भी आगे बढ़ाना चाहिये जोकि इन चीजों का पता लगा सके कि हमारे जो विरोधी लोग हैं वे किस स्थिति में हैं और क्या-क्या कर रहे हैं। स्वयं राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण में शान्तिपूर्ण बातचीत और उसके साथ ही दृढ़ता से देश की प्रतिरक्षा का उल्लेख किया है। मैं इन शब्दों के लियेउन्हें तथा सरकार को बधाई देता हूं। जाड़ों में सारा हिमालय बरफ़ से ढका हुआ था, सेनाओं का संचालन नहीं

हो सकता था, लेकिन अब वसन्त ऋतु का आगमन हो गया है, बरफ गलने लगी है और वह समय नजदीक है जब कि दोनों तरफ की सेनाएं आगे बढ़ने के लिये स्वच्छन्द हो जाएंगी और उस समय यह खतरा हो सकता है कि आज जिस स्थान पर चीनी लोग तैनात हैं, वहां से वे आगे बढ़ने के लिए भारत के और भी हिस्सों पर कब्जा कर लें। ऐसे अवसर पर भी मैं देख रहा हूं कि सरकार के वक्तव्यों के बावजूद, रक्षा मंत्री जी के विभिन्न वक्तव्यों के बावजूद भी सीमा पर उतनी तैयारियां नहीं हो रही हैं जितनी कि हम आशा करते थे कि होंगी। हमें यह विश्वास था कि सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में हवाई जहाज उतारने के मैदान बनाये जायेंगे, वहां पर छावनियां बसाई जाएंगी, वहां पर मोटर की सड़कें बनाई जाएंगी और अगर यह सम्भव नहीं हुआ तो कम से कम ऐसी सड़कें बनाई जाएंगी जिन से कि तत्काल शस्त्रास्त्र और दूसरी चीजें पहुंचाई जा सकें। लेकिन सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र का एक प्रतिनिधि और सेवक होने के नाते मैं दृढ़तापूर्वक और विश्वासपूर्वक कह सकता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ भी कार्य किया जा रहा है वह बहुत नगण्य है, और इसकी ढीलढाल का एक उदाहरण मैं देना चाहता हूं।

विगत दिसम्बर मास में एक अल्पकालिक प्रश्न पूछ कर मैंने रक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित किया था कि तिब्बत की ओर जहां हमारी सीमायें मिलती हैं जो गुप्तकाशी का क्षेत्र है तथा और इलाके हैं वहां पर से ये रिपोर्टें आ रही हैं कि विदेशी वायुयान उड़ते हुए पाये गए हैं। तो रक्षा मंत्री ने विश्वासपूर्वक यह घोषणा की थी कि हमने उनका पता लगा लिया है, वे विदेशी वायुयान नहीं थे बल्कि हमारे अपने वायुयान थे। लेकिन मुझे एक भूतपूर्व सैनिक का हाल ही में पत्र मिला है जिसने पिछले विश्वयुद्ध में काम किया है और जिसे देशी और विदेशी वायुयानों का परिचय है, उन्होंने मुझे लिखा है कि पिछले पांच महीनों के अन्दर यद्यपि अधिकांशतया हमारे भारतीय वायुयान उड़ते रहे हैं लेकिन कम से कम दो बार विदेशी वायुयान भी वहां पर देखे गये हैं। मैं इस बात की ओर केवल इसलिये इशारा करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे पास न राडार यंत्र हैं, न दूसरी इस तरह की मशीनरी है जिससे पता लग सके कि विदेशी विमान कब हमारे इलाके में आते हैं यहां तक की कोई ओबजर्वेशन पोस्ट नहीं है क्या इस तरीके से हम अपनी सीमाओं की रक्षा कर सकेंगी?

अंग्रेजी की एक प्रसिद्ध कहावत है : Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty यानी सतत् जाग-रूकता और सतर्कता ही स्वतंत्रता की गारेन्टी है। इसलिये मैं अपनी सरकार से, प्रधान मंत्री जी से तथा रक्षा मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि एक ओर जहां हमें समझौते की बातचीत के लिये तैयार रहना चाहिये, हमें समझौते का स्वागत करना चाहिये, हमें यह देखना चाहिये कि चीनी लोग कितने गहरे पानी में हैं, वहां साथ-साथ अपनी तैयारियों में ढिलाई नहीं लानी चाहिये।

चीनी घुसपैठ का जो सब से अच्छा परिणाम मेरी नजर में हुआ है यह है कि हिमालय का जो भाग उपेक्षित रहा है, उसके भाग कुछ जगे हैं, और उन पर्वतीय इलाकों की ओर भी देश की जनता का ध्यान आकर्षित हुआ है। प्रधान मंत्री जी को इन पर्वतों का पहले से ही मोह रहा है और वह इसके बारे में काफी चिन्तित रहे हैं, उनके साथ उनकी बड़ी सहानुभूति रही है। लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी उनका, भारत की जनता का और भारत के प्रशासन का पूरी तरह से उधर ध्यान नहीं गया था।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो हमारे पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों से संसद् के सदस्य हैं, चाहे पंजाब के हों, चाहे हिमाचल प्रदेश के हों या चाहे उत्तर प्रदेश के हों, सब ने कुछ वर्षों पहले एक ज्ञापन प्लैनिंग कमीशन को

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

और प्रधान मंत्री को दिया था कि हमारे यहां का नियोजन और प्रकार का होना चाहिये। हमारे यहां प्रशासन का तंत्र जो है, उसमें गतिशीलता आनी चाहिये, उस में क्षमता होनी चाहिये, ऐसी एफिशिएंसी होनी चाहिये, ताकि जितने सब काम हैं, उन में रूकावट नहीं पड़ने पावे। मुझे बहुत प्रसन्नता है कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण के पैराग्राफ ५८ में इस बात का उल्लेख किया है कि हमें अपने ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को स्ट्रीमलाइन करना चाहिये, अर्थात् हमें अपने प्रशासन तंत्र में कुछ नये परिवर्तन लाने चाहियें, और नये संशोधन करने चाहियें। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं दो एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूं।

मैं आप को बतलाऊं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार से और राज्य सरकारों से पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिये अनुदान मिलते हैं उन का पूरी तरह से उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। अभी उस दिन मैं ने प्रश्न करते समय इस बात का उल्लेख किया था। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि नीती और माना घाटियों में तथा दूसरे इलाकों में सड़कों को बनाने के लिये जो रुपया मंजूर हुआ था, मुझे उसके बारे में इस प्रकार की रिपोर्टें मिली हैं कि न वहां ओवरसियर साहब तशरीफ ले गये और न इंजीनियर साहब तशरीफ ले गये। बल्कि हैडक्वार्टर्स में बैठ कर एस्टिमेंट्स बना दिये गये और उन का पैमेन्ट हो गया। एक उदाहरण बतलाया गया कि लगभग ५४,००० रुपये का एस्टिमेट बनाया गया, ५४,००० रुपये अदा भी कर दिये गये, लेकिन काम लगभग ४००० रुपये से ज्यादा का नहीं हुआ। मैं मानता हूं कि वह स्थान बड़ी कठिनाई का है, वहां तक पहुंचना बड़ा कठिन है, लेकिन फिर भी रुपये का दुरुपयोग नहीं होना चाहिये था।

दूसरी बात यह है कि यहां बड़ाहोती का जिक्र अक्सर आता है, अब तक जितने पत्रव्यवहार हुए हैं उन में बड़ाहोती का उल्लेख किया गया है। चीन सरकार की ओर से, उसे उजे कहते हैं और हम जिसे बड़ाहोती कहते हैं। हमारी सरकार ने उस का उल्लेख किया है। लेकिन स्वाधीनत के १२ वर्ष बाद सब से पहली बार एक भारतीय जिला-धीश, —डिप्टी कमिश्नर—ने उसे जा कर देखा। बड़ाहोती का दावा तो हम करते हैं लेकिन हमारे अधिकारियों ने उस स्थान को जा कर नहीं देखा था कि उस की क्या शक्ल है या वह भारत के अन्दर कितना है। जब चीन के सैनिक आये तब हमारी आंखें खुलीं। तथ्य यह है कि जो हमारे पर्वतीय जिले हैं वे इतने ल-बे चौड़े हैं और वहां का शासन तंत्र इतना ढीला-ढाला है कि उस के बारे में हम किसी प्रकार से विकास का काम नहीं कर सकते हैं और न हम यहां की नई परि-स्थिति का मुकाबला कर सकते हैं। इस के लिये जरूरत इस बात की है कि तीन तरह का विचार किया जाये। पहिला उपाय यह है कि जिलों को सीधे केन्द्र द्वारा शासित किया जाये लेकिन राज्य सरकारें इसे मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। क्योंकि जब यह सुझाव दिया जाता है तो कहते हैं कि यह उन के ऊपर अविश्वास है।

दूसरी चीज उस तरह से हो सकती है जैसे कि नेफा में हो रहा है, ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर के द्वारा या गवर्नर के ऐडवाइजरों के द्वारा वहां का शासन चल रहा है। उस तरह उन जिलों में भी व्यवस्था की जाये लेकिन इस के बारे में दो:र यह है कि जो जनता द्वारा निर्वाचित संस्थायें हैं जैसे डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड और पंचैनिंग कमिटीज उन्हें भंग करना पड़ेगा। उस के लिये अधिकारी व जन-प्रतिनिधि तैयार नहीं होंगे।

तीसरी चीज यह है कि यद्यपि वहां का प्रशासन राज्य सरकारों के अन्तर्गत रहे लेकिन उन को नये ढांचे में ढाला जाये। मुझे यह सुन कर प्रसन्नता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार के बीच पत्र व्यवहार

हुआ है और जो हमारे तीन पर्वतीय जिले तिब्बत की सीमा से मिलते हैं, उन की जो तीन सीमावर्ती तहसीलें हैं, जैसे अल्मोड़ा में पिथौरागढ़, गढ़वाल में चमोली और टेहरी गढ़वाल में उत्तर काशी, इन तीन तहसीलों को अपग्रेड कर के जिला बना दिया जाये और वहां पर डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट्स को स्पेशल पावर्स दी जायें । यहां तक जो सड़क निर्माण का काम है वह भी उन के जरिये ही हो, और वे सीधे चीफ मिनिस्टर, व चीफ सेक्रेटरी से बातचीत कर सकें । जो नई व्यवस्था की जा रही है मैं उस का हृदय से स्वागत करता हूं । क्योंकि हमारे जिले इतने लम्बे चौड़े हैं कि उनकी तहसीलें ही क्षेत्रफल में मैदानी इलाकों के एक-एक जिले के बराबर हैं । वहां पहुंचना कठिन हो जाता है । इस दृष्टिकोण से मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूं । लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में मैं केवल यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इन जिलों की जो तहसीलें बच जाती हैं उन्होंने कौन सा अपराध किया है ? आप बार्डर की सीमा क्या रखना चाहते हैं । क्या आप बार्डर की सीमा पांच मील तक या २० मील तक रखना चाहते हैं या कि तहसील तक उस को लायेंगे । हम लोगों का इस बारे में अनुरोध है कि उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा के जो पर्वतीय सदस्य हैं उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से यह कहा है कि जो सारा हिल एरिया है उस को बार्डर माना जाये और उनको वही सुविधायें दी जायें और उनमें वही प्रशासन तंत्र लागू किया जाये जिस की व्यवस्था की जा रही है इस समय हमारे प्रदेश में जो पांच पर्वतीय जिले हैं उन के अलावा तीन और नये जिले बनाये जा रहे हैं । इस तरह से आठ जिले हो जाते हैं, इन आठ जिलों में नई शासन व्यवस्था, नया प्रशासन तंत्र चालू किया जाये। इन आठ जिलों क प्रशासकों के ऊपर अनुभवी एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर को रक्खा जाय जो सीधे राज्य सरकार से और जरूरत पड़े तो केन्द्रीय सरकार से बातचीत कर सकें, तभी आप वहां की जनता में विश्वास पैदा कर सकते हैं।

इस से पहले कि मैं अपने वक्तव्य को समाप्त करूं, मैं इस सम्बन्ध में यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जैसे मान लीजिये कि जब हरद्वार से आप बद्रीनाथ की ओर जाते हैं तो रूद्रप्रयाग से आगे का इलाका उस नये जिले में आ जायेगा जो कि प्रस्तावित जिला है । लेकिन रूद्रप्रयाग से नीचे की जो सड़क है यदि उस इलाके का पुराने ढंग पर ही शासन प्रबन्ध होगा और नीचे की सड़कें टूटी रहेंगी तो क्या फायदा है उन को बनाने का । इस लिये जिस जगह से पहाड़ी इलाका शुरू होता है जब तक उस सारे क्षेत्र को नई व्यवस्था नहीं लागू की जाती तब तक कोई लाभ होने वाला नहीं है ।

अन्त में आप की अनुमति से मैं एक ही अपील अपनी केन्द्रीय सरकार से करना चाहता हूं । यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि आज हिमालय का गुणगान किया जा रहा है और उसे भारतीय संस्कृति का उद्गमस्थल बताया जा रहा है. अपने देवताओं का निवास-स्थान घोषित किया जा रहा है, उत्तरी सीमाओं का जागरूक प्रहरी बताया जा रहा है । इस तरह के शब्दों से जरूर उस की पूजा हो रही है, लेकिन जितना इन इलाकों क. विकास किया जा सकता था और जितनी तेजी से हमें उसे करना चाहिये था, जिस जागरूकता का परिचय दिया जाना चाहिये था, वह अभी तक नहीं हो रहा है । हमारे भूतपूर्व खाद्य मंत्री श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन ने नालागढ़ कमेटी का जिक्र किया कि नालागढ़ कमेटी ने जिस फूड एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में संशोधन करने का सुझाव दिया था वह समाप्त हो गया, उसे कोल्ड स्टोरेज में डाल दिया गया । आप को याद होगा कि उसी तरह गवर्नमेंट ने एक कमेटी पिछले दिनों नियुक्त की थी । हमारे संसद् के माननीय सदस्य श्री त्यागी जी भी उस के सदस्य थे । उस कमेटी ने जिस का नाम अगम्य क्षेत्र समिति—इनएक्सेसिबल एरियाज कमेटीथा—था कुछ महत्वपूर्णसिफारिशें की थीं । उस ने खास तौर पर यह सिफारिश की है कि जो

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

इनऐक्सेसिबल एरिया है उन के विकास का इलाज यह है कि उस को इनएक्सेसिबल न रहने दिया जाय। वहां यातायात की व्यवस्था की जाय । मैं आशा करता हूं कि उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर शीघ्र कार्यवाही होगी और उस इलाके का भविष्य क्या होगा इस पर निश्चित रूप से विचार किया जायेगा ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं राष्ट्रपति जी को धन्यवाद देने का जो प्रस्ताव है उस का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूं ।

श्री भोलानाथ विश्वास (कटिहार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सौभाग्य की बात है कि आज मुझे संसद् के सामने राष्ट्रपति के भाषण का समर्थन करने का मौका मिला है । राष्ट्रपति का भाषण देश, काल एवं परिस्थिति के अनुसार सर्वोच्च भाषण है । राष्ट्रपति ने अपने भाषण के द्वारा उन सब प्रमुख घटनाओं एवं जिम्मेदारियों का दिग्दर्शन कराया है जो कि विशेष रूप से उल्लेखनीय हैं ।

हमें इस बात से सन्तोष है कि हमारा देश बहुत से मामलों में आगे बढ़ रहा है और दुनियां के अधिकांश देशों की शुभ कामनाएं हमें मिल रही हैं । इतना ही नहीं कि प्रभावशाली देश हमें आर्थिक मदद दे कर हमारी आर्थिक, सामाजिक एवं राजनीतिक हालतों में सुधार लाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं बल्कि वे हमारे पंचशील का आदर करते हैं जिस से आज दुनियां के तनाव में कमी दिखलाई पड़ रही है । दुनियां के सब से प्रभावशाली देश के नेता आज शान्ति का सन्देश ले कर अन्य देशों में भ्रमण कर रहे हैं, जिस का समर्थन हम पहले से करते आ रहे हैं ।

यह हमारा दुर्भाग्य है कि चीन जो कि हजारों वर्षों से हमारा दोस्त बना हुआ था, आज विश्वासघात कर रहा है और हमारी सीमाओं का उल्लंघन कर रहा है । हम ने हमेशा चीन को अपना मित्र समझा और मित्रता के नाते हम ने हमेशा चीन की मदद की है । हम ने इस की कभी कल्पना भी नहीं की थी कि चीन इस प्रकार का विश्वासघात करेगा। यही कारण था कि हम चीन की तरफ से निश्चिंत थे । लेकिन चीन कृतघ्न निकला । चीन दुश्मन बन कर हमारा जितना नहीं बिगाड़ सकता था, उतना दोस्त बन कर उस ने हमारा बिगाड़ा है और बिगाड़ रहा है । दुश्मन से हमेशा सतर्क रहना पड़ता है । परन्तु दोस्त चीन ने नाजायज फायदा उठाया है जिससे हमें काफी दुःख हो रहा है । हम चीन की मांग को किसी भी कीमत पर मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं । हम तो सिर्फ यही चाहते हैं कि चीन हमारी सीमाओं से शीघ्र अपना अधिकार हटा ले । इस में दोनों देशों की भलाई है । सीमाओं के मामले में हमारी सरकार जिस नीति को अख्तार कर रही है वह प्रशंसनीय अवश्य है । दुनिया के अधिकांश देशों का समर्थन हमें प्राप्त हो रहा है । यदि चीन अपनी गलती को महसूस कर सीमाओं से अपने अधिकार को नहीं हटा लेता है तो हमारी सरकार को बाध्य हो कर इस से भी अधिक ठोस कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे । हमें विश्वास है कि निकट भविष्य में हमारी कार्रवाई और संसार भर का प्रतिकूल जनमत चीन को हमारे साथ परम्परा द्वारा स्थापित हमारी सामान्य सीमाओं के सम्बन्ध में समझौता करने के लिये बाध्य करेंगे । इसी में दोनों राष्ट्रों का हित भी है ।

यह हर्ष की बात है कि हमारा पड़ौसी राष्ट्र पाकिस्तान सही रास्ते पर आ गया है । पाकिस्तान से अनेक दिनों से हमारी खींचातानी चल रही थी । और वह हमारा नुक्सान कर रही था । सिर्फ हमारा ही नुक्सान नहीं हो रहा था, पाकिस्तान को भी अनेक मामलों में नुक्सान उठाना पड़ा है ।

अब पाकिस्तान विवादग्रस्त मामलों को सुलझाने के लिये शान्तिपूर्ण प्रयत्न कर रहा है । बहुत से मामले तो सुलझ गये हैं, बाकी भी सुलझने के रास्ते पर हैं । आशा है कि निकट भविष्य में पाकिस्तान हमारे लायक दोस्तों में से होगा ।

दक्षिण अफ्रीकी संघ की जाति के आधार पर पृथकता की नीति निन्दनीय अवश्य है जिससे हमारे मूल भारतीयों को भी अनेक कष्ट एवं अपमान सहना पड़ता है । यह नीति संयुक्त राष्ट्र के अधिकार पत्र में दिये गये मानवीय अधिकारों के प्रतिकूल है । दक्षिण अफ्रीका को शीघ्र अपनी नीति में सुधार लाना चाहिए जिससे प्रत्येक नागरिक को सामान्य अधिकार मिल सकें ।

तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की रूपरेखा तैयार करने का काम जोर शोर से चल रहा है । इस योजना का क्षेत्र पिछली पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के क्षेत्र से अधिक व्यापक अवश्य है । इसके लक्ष्य भी अधिक ऊंचे हैं एवं ध्येय प्रशंसनीय है । राष्ट्रीय आय को दुगना करना है, कृषि उत्पादन, खुराक की जरूरतों, भारी मशीनी औजार-निर्माण, लोहा, ईंधन तथा बिजली जैसे मौलिक उद्योगों की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जायेगा । यदि हमारी तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना सफल हो जायेगी तो हम निश्चित रूप से बहुत सी चीजों में आगे बढ़ जायेंगे ।

भारतवर्ष कृषि प्रधान देश है । खेती हिन्दुस्तानियों के लिए जीविका है क्योंकि यहां के अस्सी प्रतिशत: निवासी प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से खेती पर निर्भर करते हैं । यहां के निवासियों के लिये खेती की अबलम्ब है । जिस साल हमारे देश में फसल अच्छी होती है उस साल यहां के नागरिक खुशहल रहते हैं और फसल के बिगड़ जाने पर लोगों की परेशानी बढ़ जाती है । खेती का स्थान हिन्दुस्तान में उद्योग के स्थान से कम महत्व नहीं रखता । अब भी भारतवर्ष की राष्ट्रीय आय मुख्यतया खेती पर ही अवलम्बित है । यह मान्य बात है कि खेती में हमने काफी तरक्की की है फिर भी हमारी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति नहीं हो सकी है । अतिवृष्टि, अनावृष्टि से हमारा पिंड अभी तक छूट नहीं पाया है । सिंचाई की पूरी व्यवस्था हो नहीं पाई है । खेती के लिए अभी भी हमें प्रकृति पर निर्भर करना पड़ता है जो कि पिछले कई वर्षों से साथ नहीं दे रही है । इसलिए हम खाद्यान्न की समस्या को सुलझा नहीं सकते हैं ।

इसके अलावा हमारी आबादी भी दिनों दिन बढ़ती जाती है जिसका मुकाबला करना है । ऐसे तो उम्मीद है कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त में खाद्यान्न की समस्या को हल करने में सफलीभूत हो जायेंगे लेकिन बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या को देख कर सन्देह होता है कि बाहर से खाद्यान्न मंगाने की आवश्यकता नहीं रहेगी । खाद्यान्न की समस्या को सर्वप्रथम हल करना ही होगा क्योंकि कोई भी राष्ट्र करोड़ों रुपया केवल खाद्यान्न के आयात पर अनेक दिनों तक खर्च नहीं कर सकता है । अन्न के मामले में स्वावलम्बी होना अनिवार्य है ।

अच्छी जुताई, अच्छे बीज, खाद, सिंचाई एवं पौधों की रक्षा से तो कृषि की पैदावार बढ़ा ही सकते हैं । इसके अलावा और भी साधन हैं जिनका कि हम उपयोग नहीं कर पाये हैं । करोड़ों एकड़ जमीन हमारी बेकार पड़ी है जिसको कि हम खेती के लायक बना सकते हैं । यदि हमारी सरकार उन बेकार जमीनों को खेती के लायक बना दे तो पैदावार में वृद्धि होगी । दूसरी बात जो ध्यान देने की है वह अनाज का न्यूनतम दाम निर्धारित करना है

[श्री भोलानाथ विश्वास]

जिससे कि किसानों को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा और वे अधिक से अधिक मेहनत कर के पैदावार को बढ़ा सकेंगे। जूट का दाम भी यदि सरकार अधिक निर्धारित करेगी तो उससे किसानों में उत्साह पैदा होगा और वह अधिक पैदावार करेंगे। सरकार को लागत के आधार पर अनाज और जूट के दाम नियमित रूप से प्रत्येक साल अधिक से अधिक निर्धारित करने चाहिए ताकि किसानों में अधिक पैदा करने के लिए उत्साह हो, उनकी आर्थिक अवस्था बेहतर हो और ऐसा होने से पैदावार भी बढ़ेगी और बेकारी की समस्या भी कुछ अंश में हल होगी।

स्थाई तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस कमिशन की स्थापना से हमारा कार्य बहुत आगे बढ़ रहा है। देश के विभिन्न स्थानों में तेल की प्राप्ति की खोज जोरों से जारी है। तेल के उत्पादन के लिए अनेकों तेल के कूप खोदे गये हैं जो कि आसाम और बिहार की सरकार की रिफाइनरीज के लिए आवश्यक हैं। आसाम रिफाइनरीज के निर्माण की प्रगति जोरों से जारी हैं। बिहार की बरौनी रिफाइनरीज की आशा है कि नियत समय के पहले बन कर तैयार हो जायगी और देश की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति में सहायक बनेगी। इनके बनाने एवं अन्य साधनों की प्राप्ति के लिए जो हमें सोवियट समाजवादी गणराज्य मदद कर रहा है उसके लिए हम आभारी हैं।

गृह उद्योगों को उचित और यथार्थ स्थान अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हो सका है। गृह उद्योग हमारे देश में महत्व का स्थान रखता है। इसकी उन्नति होने से अधिकांश लोगों की आर्थिक उन्नति होगी। बेकारी की समस्या भी कुछ अंश में हल हो सकेगी क्योंकि इसके विकास की काफी गुंजाइश भी है।

यातायात में यद्यपि हम काफी तरक्की किये हैं फिर भी हमारे देश में यातायात का बहुत ही अभाव है। यातायात की कठिनाई जब तक दूर नहीं होती है तब तक हमारा व्यापार उन्नति नहीं कर सकेगा। आजकल के जमाने में मनुष्यों का यातायात से बहुत ज्यादा सम्बन्ध हो गया है। यातायात की सुविधा के लिए अच्छी सड़कों का निर्माण करना है बहुत से राज्यों ने सड़कों के निर्माण में काफी ध्यान दिया है और इस दिशा में उन्नति भी की है लेकिन बहुत से ऐसे भी प्रान्त हैं जहां अच्छी सड़कें अधिक नहीं बन सकी हैं। पिछड़े प्रान्तों को विशेषरूप से आर्थिक मदद देकर यातायात की समस्या की हल करना नितान्त आवश्यक है।

दूसरा यातायात का साधन हमारी रेलें हैं। जब हम रेलगाड़ियों में चलने वाले मुसाफिरों की हालत देखते हैं तो दुःख होता है कि कितनी कठिनाइयों का सामना करके मुसाफिर एक जगह से दूसरी जगह जाते हैं। लाइनों, ट्रेनों एवं डिब्बों में अति शीघ्र वृद्धि करनी चाहिए जिससे मुसाफिरों को कुछ राहत मिल सके। इसके चलते हमारे व्यापार को भी काफी क्षति उठानी पड़ती है।

शिक्षा के मद में हमारी सरकार यद्यपि काफी रुपया खर्च कर रही है फिर भी सन्तोषजनक फल नहीं मिल रहा है एवं शिक्षण प्रणाली में भी काफी खामियां दिखलाई पड़ती हैं। छात्र अनुशासनहीन होते जा रहे हैं और इसमें सुधार लाने की परम आवश्यकता है।

16.26 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

हमारी सरकार पिछड़ी जाति—हरिजन एवं आदिवासी—विद्यार्थियों को पढ़ने के लिये आर्थिक मदद भी दे रही है। मदद देने की व्यवस्था केन्द्र से हटाकर प्रान्तों में दे दी गई है यह प्रशंसनीय है। लेकिन मदद की रकम निर्धारित करने का अधिकार प्रांत को नहीं रहने पर उसकी व्यवस्था में प्रांतों को कठिनाईयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। अतः मेरी राय में मदद की रकम निर्धारित करने का अधिकार प्रान्त को प्राप्त होना चाहिए। वर्तमान साल में जितनी रकम केन्द्र सरकार से प्रान्तीय सरकार को प्राप्त हुई है वह पर्याप्त नहीं है, उसमें वृद्धि करने की आवश्यकता है।

यह सन्तोष की बात है कि देश की विदेशी मुद्रा स्थिति अधिक नहीं बिगड़ी है। वह यथापूर्व है। हमारी सरकार ने व्यापार के लिए जो नीति अपनाई है उससे विदेशी युद्रा की आमदनी अधिक होगी क्योंकि आयात पर सख्त नियंत्रण करके निर्यात को बढ़ाने में सफलीभूत हो रही है। उद्योग के मामले में जिस प्रकार हम तरक्की कर रहे हैं उससे हमें आशा होती है कि निकट भविष्य में विदेशी मुद्रा पर्याप्त रूप से हमें प्राप्त होगी।

देश के आर्थिक विकास के लिए हमारी सरकार ने नेशनल एक्सटेंशन ब्लाक और कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट ब्लाक की स्थापना है जिसके द्वारा गांव गांव में सरकारी अफसरान पहुंच गये हैं एवं साधारण जनता से अपना सहयोग बढ़ा रहे हैं। करोड़ों रुपया सरकार का इस मद में खर्च हो रहा है। देहातों में लाखों रुपये के मकानात बन गये हैं और बन रहे हैं। जोरों से काम आरम्भ हो गया है। यह बात भी सही है कि जब तक गांवों सुधार नहीं होता है तब तक स्वराज्य का कोई अर्थ हीं है। आम जनता की सुविधा के लिए सभी साधन सरकार की तरफ से दिये जाते हैं फिर भी जिस अनुपात में सरकार का पैसा खर्च होता है उस अनुपात में जनता को फायदा नहीं मिल रहा है। कारण भी लोगों को मालूम है फिर भी सका निदान नहीं है। यदि सरकारी अफसर अपने कामों में थोड़ा सा सतर्क हो जांय तो मुझे विश्वास है कि आम जनता को उसकी आवश्यक सामग्री समय मिल जायगी और उससे किसानों का फायदा होगा। किसानों को फायदा होने का मतलब राष्ट्र का फायदा हुआ है।

हम कोआपरटिव सोसाइटीज एवं पंचायती राज्य के बारे में बराबर चर्चा चल ते हैं। सरकार चाहती है कि कोआपरेटिव एवं पंचायती राज्य के द्वारा हमारा आर्थिक विकास का कार्य आगे बढ़े। सरकार की व्यवस्था से आम जनता खुश होती है परन्तु जब उनके वास्तविक रूप को देखती है तो निराश होना पड़ता है। मुझे पता नहीं कि जिन के हाथ में इसे प्रोत्साहन देने का भार सौंपा जाता है वह उन्हें क्यों नहीं देते हैं। जो काम हम कोआपरेटिव एवं पंचायती राज्य के द्वारा करा सकते हैं उस कार्य को व्यक्तिगत रूप में देकर कोआपरेटिव एवं पंचायती राज की प्रगति को अवरुद्ध करते हैं। मुझे आशा है कि लोगों की मनोवृद्धि धीरे-धीर बदलेगी और कोआपरेटिव एवं पंचायती राज को प्रोत्साहन अवश्य मिलेगा जिससे हमारे किसानों की हालत में सुधार होगा और राष्ट्र की उन्नति होगी। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण का समर्थन करता हूं और आपने जो मुझे उनके भाषण पर बोलने का अवसर दिया उसके लिए आपको भी धन्यवाद देता हूं।

सेठ अचल सिंह (आगरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने जो मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया उसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूं।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो अभिभाषण दिया है उसमें उन्होंने करीब ६१ विषयों पर

[सेठ अचल सिंह]

प्रकाश डाला है और वह अभिभाषण करीब-करीब सभी विषयों की ओर संकेत करता है ।

उन्होंने चीन के सम्बन्ध में जो विचार व्यक्त किये हैं, सब से पहले मैं उस विषय में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । चीन में पहले च्यांग काई शेक का शासन था और वह चीन का कार्य चलाते थे । लेकिन सन् १९५० में रिपब्लिक आफ चाइना ने चीन पर कब्जा कर लिया । पहले चीन का जो सम्बन्ध तिब्बत के साथ था वह ऐसा नहीं था जैसा कि साम्राज्य का होता है । तिब्बत एक स्वतंत्र देश था । जिस समय ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट ने चीन और तिब्बत के साथ संधि करके मैकमोहन लाइन निश्चित की थी, उस समय तिब्बत स्वतंत्र देश था और उसको पूरा अधिकार था । लेकिन जैसा कि हमारे पूर्ववक्ता ने बताया जब चीनी रिपब्लिक का शासन आया तो उन्होंने घोषणा की कि हमको तिब्बत को लेना है । इसका मतलब यह था कि जो स्वतंत्र तिब्बत था उसको चीन अपना गुलाम बनाना चाहता था । और हमने हाल में देखा कि चीन ने तिब्बत पर हमला किया और तिब्बत पर कब्जा कर लिया । उसके परिणामस्वरूप दलाई लामा को हिन्दुस्तान में शरण लेनी पड़ी ।

अब से चार साल पहले चीन के प्रधान मंत्री चाऊ एन लाई हिन्दुस्तान में आए थे । उस समय उन्होंने पंचशील सिद्धान्त के अनुसार एक सुलहनामा किया था और यह तै किया था कि कोई किसी के अन्दरूनी मामलों में दखल नहीं देगा और कोई किसी को नहीं सतायेगा और जिओ और जीने दो के सिद्धान्त को अपनाएगा । लेकिन हमने देखा कि जो हमारी करीब २२०० मील की सीमा थी और जो हमारे पास सैकड़ों वर्षों से चली आ रही थी चीन ने उसका अतिक्रमण करके हमारे देश के कुछ भाग पर अधिकार कर लिया जो कि बिल्कुल नामुनासिब है । जब चाऊ एन लाई आये थे तो हमने उनका स्वागत किया था और उन्होंने कहा था कि हिन्दी चीनी भाई भाई हैं और उस समय ऐसा मालूम पड़ता था कि चीन में जो बुद्ध धर्म चल रहा है उसके अनुसार वह अपने वचन का पालन करेंगे । लेकिन हमने देखा कि चीन ने अपने वचन का पालन नहीं किया और हमारे देश की सीमा पर अधिकार कर लिया । इसका हमारी तरफ से विरोध किया गया और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अक्सर अपने भाषणों और वक्तव्यों में और जो उनका चीन के साथ पत्र व्यवहार हुआ उसमें इस विरोध को व्यक्त किया । वह शुरू से इसका विरोध करते आ रहे हैं ।

हमारी पहली भूल यह हुई कि जो तिब्बत स्वतंत्र देश था उसको जब चीन ने गुलाम बनाया तो हमने उस पर ऐतराज नहीं किया और उसको गुलाम बन जाने दिया । इसी लिए चीन का हौसला बढ़ गया । लेकिन चीन के लिए जो राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण में कहा है वह ठीक ही है क्योंकि अगर कोई पंचशील सिद्धान्तों में आस्था व्यक्त करे पर उसके अनुसार कार्य न करे तो वह नाजायज बात ही है । हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कुछ समय हुआ यह वक्तव्य दिया था कि चीन ने जो हमारा प्रदेश ले लिया है जब तक वह उसको नहीं लौटायेगा तब तक हम उससे बात नहीं करेंगे । उस वक्तव्य का तमाम देश ने स्वागत किया था । लेकिन जब देखा कि इस तरह से मामला नहीं बनता है तो पंचशील सिद्धान्त के अनुसार यह मुनासिब समझा गया कि हम चाऊ एन लाई के साथ मिल कर मामला तै करें । चूंकि लड़ाई करने से बड़ा संघर्ष होगा और उससे बहुत विनाश होगा, इसलिए यह सोचा गया कि आपस में बैठ कर नेगोसिएशन से इस मामले

को निबटाया जाए । हो सकता है कि जो श्री ख्रुश्चेव यहां आये थे उनसे कुछ बातचीत हुई हो और उन्होंने कुछ संकेत दिया हो । इसके अलावा यह महात्मा गांधी के सिद्धान्त के अनुसार है और अहिंसा के सिद्धान्त के भी अनुसार है कि हम आपस में बैठ कर मामले को निबटा लें । हो सकता है कि इस प्रकार कोई राजीनामा हो जाए । लेकिन एक बात जो हमारे पक्ष में है वह यह है कि इस समय दुनिया का वायुमंडल ऐसा बन गया है कि लोग समझने लगे हैं कि चीन ने हिन्दुस्तान के साथ ज्यादती की है और उसका यह काम अनुचित है । इस प्रकार तमाम संसार का लोकमत हमारे साथ है । हमें आशा है कि जब दोनों प्रधान मंत्रियों की मुलाकात होगी तो श्री चाऊ एन लाई ठीक रास्ते पर आ जायेंगे, और वह उचित बात को स्वीकार करेंगे, और यह मामला आपसी बातचीत से तय हो जाएगा ।

जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा, हमें इस मामले को पंचशील सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार बातचीत द्वारा तै करना चाहिए क्योंकि आजकल लड़ाई छेड़ना कोई मामूली बात नहीं है । आजकल कोई भी लड़ाई विश्व युद्ध में परिणत हो सकती है और संसार की तमाम ताकतें उसमें आ सकती हैं । आजकल लड़ाई की बात करना तो आउट आफ आर्डर है क्योंकि वास्तव में नेगोशिएशन और बातचीत से ही मामले तै हो सकते हैं ।

आपने देखा कि चीन ने कोशिश की थी कि फारमोसा को, जो कि च्यांग काई शेक के कब्जे में है, जबर्दस्ती ले ले और उसके लिए उसने बल प्रयोग भी किया लेकिन उसको वहां मुंह की खानी पड़ी और वह चुप हो कर बैठ गया । इसीलिए मैंने कहा कि आजकल के जमाने में लड़ाई छेड़ देना कोई आसान बात नहीं है । उससे विश्वयुद्ध हो सकता है और बहुत विध्वंस हो सकता है और तमाम संसार नष्ट-भ्रष्ट हो सकता है । इसलिए जो मार्ग प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपनाया है वह ठीक है और मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूं और मेरा विश्वास है कि यह मामला इस प्रकार से तै हो जाएगा जिससे दोनों देशों की प्रतिष्ठा कायम रहेगी ।

दूसरा विषय जिस पर हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने रोशनी डाली वह खाद्य समस्या के बारे में था । हमारा कृषि प्रधान देश है । हमें बड़े शर्म के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारे देश को जो कि कृषि प्रधान है उसको विदेशों से अपने लिए अन्न मंगाना पड़ रहा है और इस कारण हमारा विकास रुक रहा है । हमने कृषि मेला देखा । उसे देखने से मालूम होता है कि अमरीका और रूस ने कृषि में कितनी तरक्की कर ली है और किस प्रकार अपनी पैदावार कई गुना बढ़ा ली है । वहां एक एक एकड़ भूमि में चालीस चालीस मन गेहूं पैदा होता है जब कि हिन्दुस्तान में केवल १० मन या १२ मन प्रति एकड़ पैदा होता है । चाहे चीन की पालिसी जो भी हो, लेकिन हमने मले में देखा कि चीन ने हर तरफ तरक्की की है । खाने में, कपड़े में, जगल में, रेल में, लोहे में, हर तरफ उन्होंने अपना उत्पादन ३००, ४०० और ५०० परसेंट बढ़ा लिया है । यह ठीक है कि वहां डिक्टेटरशिप है, लेकिन उस देश ने बहुत तरक्की की है, । हम सन् १९४७ में आजाद हुए और चीन सन् १९५० में आजाद हुआ । हमको आजाद हुए १२ वर्ष हो गए और उनको आजाद हुए केवल १० वर्ष ही हुए हैं । लेकिन इस बीच में उसने काफी तरक्की की है । हमारे देश में जो इतनी तरक्की नहीं हुई उसका एक ही कारण मेरी समझ में आता है और वह यह है कि यहां लोग सिर्फ नुक्ताचीनी करना जानते हैं । यह ठीक है कि चीन में जोर जबरदस्ती से काम लिया जाता है इसलिए वहां इतनी तरक्की हुई है । लेकिन हमारे यहां यह हाल है कि लोग काम पीछे करेंगे लेकिन नुक्ताचीनी पहले करेंगे और इसीलिए हमारा कोई काम पूरा नहीं होता और हम दूसरे देशों के मोहताज हो रहे हैं ।

[सेठ अचल सिंह]

हमारा देश भारतवर्ष है। यहां पर एक सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट है और मुख्तलिफ राज्य सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के मातहत हैं। लेकिन फिर भी यह दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस देश के एक हिस्से के निवासी को तो चावल ३२ रुपए मन मिलता है और दूसरे हिस्से वाले निवासी को चालीस रुपए मन मिलता है, इस देश में एक भाग में गेहूं ३२ रुपये मन मिलता है और दूसरे भाग में १६ और १८ रुपए मन मिलता है। यह ठीक है कि हमारा बहुत बड़ा मुल्क है और यह कभी नहीं हो सकता कि हर साल सब जगह सुकाल हो और फसल अच्छी हो। कहीं बाढ़ आती है, कहीं सूखा पड़ती है, कहीं अति वर्षा होती है और इस प्रकार की तमाम चीजें होती हैं। जिस स्टेट में फसल खराब हो जाती है और जहां महंगाई होती है वहां के लिए जो स्टेट सरप्लस है वहां से गल्ला भेजा जाता है और वहां का काम चलता है। इस तरह से काम चलता है लेकिन दोनों स्थानों के भावों में बहुत बड़ा अन्तर नहीं होना चाहिए। लेकिन हमारे यहां फूड जोन बनाए गए हैं। उनके बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त करने का मुझे अवसर मिला था। प्रदेश कांग्रेस के प्रेसीडेंट की हैसियत से मैंने वैस्ट बंगाल, राजस्थान, बम्बई, मैसूर आदि राज्यों का दौरा किया था और मैं २०-२५ शहरों में लोगों से मिला। मुझे मालूम हुआ कि विभिन्न राज्यों में अनाज के भावों में बड़ी असमता है। कहीं गेहूं १६ रुपये मन है तो दूसरी जगह ३२ रुपये मन है। इसी तरह से मैं ने चीनी के बारे में देखा। हमारे देश में काम लायक काफी चीनी पैदा होती है लेकिन फिर भी कहीं ४० रुपए मन, कहीं ५० रुपये मन और कहीं-कहीं ७० से और ८० रुपये मन तक चीनी बिकती है। इसका यही मतलब है कि कोई ऐसी कमी है या हमारी मशीनरी में कोई ऐसी खराबी है कि जिस से हम चीजों के भावों पर कंट्रोल नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। आज से चन्द साल पेश्तर स्वर्गीय श्री रफ़ी अहमद किदवई ने जब कंट्रोल हटा कर इस का इन्तजाम किया था तो वाकई देश में एक शांति आ गई थी और लोगों को बहुत राहत मिली थी और उनको ठीक कीमत पर गल्ला मिलने लगा था। आज हम देखते हैं कि दिन-प्रति दिन गल्ले की कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं। जहां पहले गेहूं १८, २० रुपये मन बिकता था, वहां अब २५ रुपए मन बिकता है। जहां पहले २५ रुपये मन बिकता था, वहां अब ३५ रुपये मन बिकता रहा है और जहां पहले ३५ रुपये मन बिकता था, वहां अब ४० रुपए मन बिक रहा है। इस तरफ़ तवज्जह देने की आवश्यकता है। यह ठीक है कि हम लोग "ग्रो मोर फूड" कैम्पेन और कम्यूनिटी प्राजेक्ट के द्वारा इस समस्या को हल करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और तरह-तरह के विकास-कार्य किए गए हैं—डैम्ज़, पावर हाउसिज़ और ट्यूब-वैल्ज़ बन रहे हैं, लेकिन इन सब के बावजूद हम गल्ले की कमी को पूरा नहीं कर सके हैं। हमारे खाद्य मंत्री जी ने यह विश्वास दिलाया है कि वह दूसरी या तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना तक इस काम को पूरा कर देंगे, लेकिन मुझे इस में शक है, क्योंकि जिस तरीके से इस वक्त काम हो रहा है, उस से यह समस्या हल होना मुश्किल है। अच्छी खाद, अच्छे बीज और पानी और कम्यूनिटी प्राजेक्ट्स इत्यादि के लिए प्रापेगेंडा होता है, लेकिन फ़ार्मर्ज को कोई राहत नहीं मिलती है। न उन में कोई जोश है और न उत्साह है। इसलिए हम को अपनी पालिसी में परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा, ताकि हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा इस दिशा में आगे जा सकें और अनाज की अपनी जरूरत को अपने देश में ही पूरा कर सकें और इस समय जो लाखों करोड़ों रुपया गल्ले के लिए विदेशों में जाता है, वह बचाया जा सके।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण में बताया है कि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध अच्छे हो रहे हैं। फ़रन्टियर के सम्बन्ध में जो समझौता हुआ है, मैं उसका स्वागत करता

हूं और मुझे आशा है कि जो दुर्भावना पिछले दस बारह सालों से दोनों देशों में चल रही थी, वह कम होती जायेगी, और एक समय आयेगा, जब कि दोनों देश अच्छे पड़ोसी बन कर रहेंगे । मुझे विश्वास है कि जो पालिसी पाकिस्तान के लोग काम में ला रहे हैं, वह उचित है और उस से दोनों देशों का फ़ायदा हो सकता है ।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण में भारतीय उद्योग की प्रगति का भी उल्लेख किया है । इस में कोई शक़ नहीं है कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों में बहुत तरक्की की गई है और पिछले दो तीन सालों में तीन बड़े कारखाने खोले गए हैं, जहां लाखों टन लोहा और धातु तैयार होगा और पक्का लोहा तैयार होगा । इसी तरीके से सिंदरी, चितरंजन में कारखाने खोले गए, पैराम्बूर में एक कारखाना खोला गया, जहां रेलवे की बोगीज बनती हैं । मैंने बंगलोर में तीन कारखाने देखे, टेलीफ़ोन का कारखाना, और टूल्स का कारखाना और एयर-क्राफ्ट का कारखाना । उनको देख कर मुझे बहुत खुशी हुई। वहां काफ़ी लोग काम करते हैं और हमारा देश इस तरफ़ काफ़ी तरक्की कर रहा है । यह बड़े संतोष की बात है कि हमारा देश छोटी और बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज दोनों में प्रगति कर रहा है ।

लेकिन जब हम स्टेट्स की ओर देखते हैं, तो बड़ा दुख होता है । ज्यादातर स्टेट्स में बहुत बदअमनी हो रही है । हर जगह जुआ, चोरी, सट्टा, नाजायज शराब बेचना, मर्डर्ज, पिक-पाकेटिंग वगैरह इस किस्म के जरायम बहुत चल रहे हैं । लोगों में इस वजह से बड़ी बेचैनी है । मैं ने इस सम्बन्ध में अधिकारियों का भी ध्यान खींचा था । करप्शन के बारे में भी जिक्र आया था और आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी में भी इस बारे में प्रस्ताव पास किया गया था । यह तथ्य है कि जब तक हमारी स्टेट्स की हालत ठीक नहीं होगी, केन्द्र का काम ठीक नहीं चल सकता है और स्टेट्स का काम तभी ठीक तरीके से चलेगा, अगर केन्द्र की हालत ठीक होगी । यह ठीक है कि केन्द्र में बड़े काम किए गये हैं और बड़ी-बड़ी योजनायें चलाई जा रही हैं, जो कि कामयाब भी हुई हैं, लेकिन लोगों की निगाह स्टेट्स की बुराइयों की तरफ़ जाती है, क्योंकि लोगों का वास्ता रोज स्टेट्स से पड़ता है । इस लिए यह जरूरी है कि वहां की हालत सुधारी जाये और वहां की बुराइयों को दूर किया जाये ।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने पंचायती राज्य पर भी कुछ प्रकाश डाला है । भारतवर्ष में जैसा प्रजातंत्र है, उस में इस बात की कोशिश की जाती है कि प्रजातंत्र देश के सब ग्रामों तक फैले । राजस्थान और आंध्र में यह योजना लागू की गई है और गांवों और कस्बों को अपना प्रबन्ध करने का पूरा अधिकार दे दिया गया है । डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट वहां के लोगों की राय सुनते हैं और उसके अनुसार काम करते हैं । आशा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश और देश के तमाम राज्यों में भी इस प्रकार के अधिकार दे दिए जायेंगे, जिस से लोग यह महसूस करें कि हम को स्वराज्य मिला है । जब तक लोगों में चेतना और जागृति नहीं आयेगी कि देश हमारा है और उस का काम हम को चलाना है, तब तक प्रजातंत्र में हम कामयाब नहीं हो सकते हैं ।

केरल के संबंध में इस हाउस में जिक्र किया गया है .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य को खत्म करना चाहिये ।

सेठ अचल सिंह : दो मिनट में खत्म करता हूं ।

केरल में बदअमनी हो रही थी और एक पार्टी-रूल हो रहा था, इस लिये राष्ट्रपति जी ने ३१ जुलाई को अपनी घोषणा के अनुसार उस को खत्म किया और यह वायदा किया कि छः महीने में वहां पर चुनाव कराये जायेंगे । और वाकई इतनी मुस्तैदी और तेजी से काम

[सेठ अचल सिंह]

किया गया कि लिस्टें वगैरह बना कर और वहां की हालत ठीक कर के वहां पर फरवरी में चुनाव कराये गये । उस के नतीजे से यह पता चलता है कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की क्या विचार-धारा है और वह क्या करते हैं और जनता क्या चाहती है । यह शुभ मौका है कि केरल में हमारी कामयाबी हुई और जनता को इस बात का पता लग गया कि कम्युनिस्टों का रवैया और बर्ताव क्या है और कांग्रेस का क्या है ।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने कुछ इस बात पर प्रकाश डाला है कि हमारी पार्लियामेंट में बहुत से बिल पास किये गये । मैं इस ख्याल का हूं और बहुत से विद्वान भी इस ख्याल के हैं कि जो देश मजबूत होते हैं, अच्छे होते हैं, उन में ज्यादा कानून नहीं बनने चाहिये । कुछ कमजोरियां होती हैं, जिन का उपाय करने के लिये कानून बनाने पड़ते हैं । अंग्रेज काफी कानून बना कर यहां पर छोड़ गये हैं । वही हर एक बात को कवर कर सकते हैं । फिर नये कानून क्यों बनाये जाते हैं ? कानून बनते हैं और किताबों में रह जाते हैं, लेकिन उन पर आचरण—अमल—नहीं होता है । मैं चाहता हूं कि कम से कम कानून बनाये जायें और जो जरूरी हों, वही बनाये जायें और ज्यादा कानून नहीं बनाये जायें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य को अपना भाषण समाप्त करना चाहिये । श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री ।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री (गुड़गांव) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी कुछ दिन पूर्व भारत देश में रूस के प्रधान मंत्री श्री निकिता ख्रुश्चेव आये थे । उन्होंने भारत में कई स्थानों पर भाषण दिये । दिल्ली की एक सार्वजनिक सभा में भी उन का भाषण हुआ । चार वर्ष पूर्व जब वह यहां आये थे, उस समय और इस समय की परिस्थितियों में बहुत कुछ अन्तर हमारे देश वासियों में पाया । श्री ख्रुश्चेव ने रामलीला मैदान में पुराने ढंग से अपने एक नारे को दोहराया—"हिन्दी रूसी भाई भाई" । मुझे अच्छी तरह से स्मरण है कि पिछली बार जब उन्होंने इस नारे को दिल्ली की सार्वजनिक सभा में उच्चारण किया था, तो एक बार उनके मुंह से यह नारा निकलता था और दिल्ली के नागरिक दो बार उस का उत्तर देते थे । परन्तु इस बार मैंने रामलीला मैदान में यह देखा कि उन्होंने दो बार इस नारे को दोहराया, लेकिन दिल्ली की जनता ने एक बार भी उस नारे का उत्तर नहीं दिया । इसका कारण यह नहीं था कि हम उस माननीय अतिथि का स्वागत नहीं करना चाहते थे, अपितु एक कारण यह था कि भारत की जनता ने अपनी वाणी से एक बार "हिन्दी चीनी भाई भाई" का नारा लगाया था, परन्तु उस के पश्चात् जो परिणाम भारत की जनता को देखना पड़ा उस से उस का विश्वास हिल उठा, जिस का परिणाम यह हुआ कि रूसी प्रधान मंत्री के इस नारे के उत्तर में भारत की वाणी खुली नहीं और हम ने उस नारे का मौन रह कर अन्य प्रकार से उत्तर दिया ।

हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने जब इस सदन में खड़े हो कर कुछ दिन पूर्व यह कहा था कि हम लड़ाई को निमंत्रण नहीं देते हैं, लेकिन देश की जनता को किसी भी संकट का सामना करने के लिये तैयार रहना चाहियें, तो देश में साहस और उत्साह का संचार हुआ । परन्तु कल परसों जब देश के कानों में यह समाचार पड़ा कि चीनी प्रधान मंत्री, श्री चाऊ-एन-लाई, को भारत आने का निमंत्रण दिया गया है, तब से देश-वासियों ने कुछ दूसरे रूप में भी सोचना शुरू कर दिया है । भारत के प्रधान मंत्री के साथ राजनैतिक दृष्टि से भले ही किसी की मत-भिन्नता हो, परन्तु जहां तक देश की अखंडता और उस की सुरक्षा का सम्बन्ध है, सारा देश प्रधान मंत्री की आवाज में आवाज मिला कर एक स्थान पर खड़ा होने के लिये

उद्यत है और आगे भी उद्यत रहेगा । परन्तु माननीय प्रधान मंत्री के इस आमंत्रण से लोगों के साहस में कुछ थोड़ी सी न्यूनता आने लगी है, विचार होने लगा है कि एक बार हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने इसी प्रकार काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में भी बड़ी दृढ़ भाषा का प्रयोग किया था, इसी तरह से हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने एक बार गोआ के सम्बन्ध में भी बड़ी दृढ़ भाषा का प्रयोग किया था और अब तीसरी बार यह दृढ़ भाषा का प्रयोग करने के पश्चात् यह तीसरा कदम पीछे हटाया गया है और कहीं ऐसा न हो कि तीसरी बार भी हम उसी स्थान पर जा कर खड़े हों । अगर तीसरी बार भी इसी प्रकार की दुर्बलता का परिचय दिया गया तो मुझे विश्वास है कि हमारे देश-वासियों का साहस और उत्साह बहुत नीचे आ जायेगा और उसके अन्दर न्यूनता आ जायेगी ।

परन्तु इसके साथ साथ मैं अपने देश के अधिकारियों से यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अभी कल ही की बात है कि मुझे एक विवाह में दिल्ली में ही सम्मिलित होने का अवसर मिला था । वहां पर एक छोटा सा बालक इस गीत को गा रहा था "कहनी है एक बात मुझे इस देश के पहरेदारों से, सम्भल के रहना, सम्भल के रहना छिपे हुए गद्दारों से" । उसके इस वाक्य ने मुझे विवश किया कि मैं भारत के अधिकारियों तक इस वाक्य को पहुंचाऊं । मैं इस वाक्य को बड़े बलपूर्वक कह रहा हूं कि न केवल हम उन गद्दारों से सावधान रहें जिन्होंने कि उत्तर प्रदेश की असैम्बली में खड़े हो कर चीन और भारत के सीमा विवाद के सम्बन्ध में हमको गृह युद्ध की धमकी दी है, न केवल उन लोगों से सावधान रहें जिन्होंने कि पूना में खड़े हो कर यह कहा कि चीन ने भारत पर आक्रमण नहीं किया बल्कि भारत ने चीन पर आक्रमण किया है, मगर इससे भी एक पग आगे बढ़ कर मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री अपने अगल बगल के बैठे हुए लोगों से भी थोड़ा सावधान हो कर चलें क्योंकि देश इस समय संक्रमणकाल से गुजर रहा है । अगर हम इन परिस्थितियों से सावधान न रहे तो बहुत संभव है कि आगे चल कर हमें किन्हीं दूसरी कठिनाइयों का भी सामना करना पड़े ।

दूसरी बात जिसको मैं आवश्यक रूप से कहना चाहता हूं यह है कि राज्य सभा में और लोक सभा में भी भ्रष्टाचार उन्मूलन के लिए उच्चाधिकार प्राप्त एक न्यायाधिकरण की स्थापना की चर्चा हुई है । इस चर्चा के समय बड़ी तीक्ष्ण भाषा में सरकारी पक्ष की ओर से यह कहा जाता है कि कोई इस प्रकार के उदाहरण प्रस्तुत कीजिये जिससे उसके ऊपर विचार किया जा सके । मेरा अपना अनुमान है कि सारे देश के उदाहरण को इसके साथ जोड़ कर परीक्षण का विषय न बनाया जाए, एक ही प्रान्त उसके लिए छांट लिया जाए और उसके लिए, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने प्रान्त पंजाब का नाम सबसे पहले प्रस्तुत करता हूं । पंजाब के अन्दर इस प्रकार की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है कि एक उच्चाधिकार प्राप्त न्यायाधिकरण की केवल आवश्यकता ही नहीं है अपितु सच्चाई यह है कि आज पंजाब के अन्दर राष्ट्रपति शासन स्थापित होना चाहिए और उसके पश्चात् पंजाब में फिर से निर्वाचन कराये जाने चाहियें । पंजाब का शासन इतना भ्रष्ट हो चुका है, पंजाब के शासन में इतनी दुर्बलतायें आ चुकी हैं कि उन व्यक्तिगत नामों को लेकर एक एक बात की यदि मैं चर्चा करूं तो संभव है कि आप मुझको उसकी अनुमति न दें लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पंजाब में जो आज मिनिस्टरों की कुर्सियों पर बैठे हुए हैं—और विशेष रूप से पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री—उनकी

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

गतिविधियों से आज सारे पंजाब का शासन-तंत्र हिल उठा है। बदले की भावना से काम करने की वजह से पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री की गतिविधियां इस समय बढ़ती ही जा रही हैं। जिन बातों का मैं जिक्र कर रहा हूं अगर आप मुझे अनुमति देंगे और सदन चाहेगा तो मैं उन बातों का प्रमाण भी उपस्थित कर दूंगा। एक एक गांव पंजाब में इस प्रकार का है कि जहां १४–१४ हत्यायें हो चुकी हैं लेकिन अभी तक थाने के अन्दर केसिस दर्ज भी नहीं हो सके हैं। अन्तर केवल यह है कि केरल की स्थिति को देख कर यह सदन हिला था लेकिन पंजाब की स्थिति का भी स्पष्टतया निरीक्षण यदि किया जायेगा तो उसको केरल से कहीं अधिक बुरी पाया जाएगा। पंजाब के अधिकारियों ने और मुख्य मंत्री ने इस समय पंजाब में ऐसी स्थिति पैदा कर रखी है कि जितने भी भ्रष्ट अधिकारी हैं, भ्रष्ट अधिकारी हैं, उनको इस समय पद-वृद्धि दी है ताकि वे अपनी दुर्बलताओं के कारण शासन के जो प्रमुख लोग हैं, उनकी कमजोरियों को छिपा कर बराबर चलते रहें। उसका परिणाम यह है कि जो पंजाब के नेक उच्चाधिकारी हैं उनके अन्दर एक आत्महीनता की भावना उत्पन्न होती जा रही है। १२–१२ आदमियों की एक साथ बीच में उपेक्षा करके १३वें नम्बर के आदमी को ऊपर लाकर बिठाया जाता है। कारण केवल यह है कि अमुक मिनिस्टर के चुनाव के दिनों में वह उसका सहयोगी बन कर रहा था।

पंजाब और पाकिस्तान की सीमा पर जो तस्कर व्यापार चल रहा है उसके बारे में जो मैं कहने जा रहा हूं उसको सुनकर आपको, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आश्चर्य होगा। इस तस्कर व्यापार को संरक्षण देने में भी पंजाब के प्रमुख अधिकारियों का और उनके सम्बन्धियों का हाथ है। अभी हाल की घटना है जिसकी कल पंजाब की विधान परिषद् के अन्दर चर्चा हुई है कि रिवाड़ी के छः इसी प्रकार के तस्कर व्यापारी थे जिनके केस चल रहे थे कोर्ट में लेकिन पंजाब के एक मंत्री ने दबाव डाल कर उस केस को वापस कराने की कोशिश की। इसी तरह से कुलवन्त राय नाम का एक बहुत बड़ा व्यापारी था जो दस नम्बर का आदमी माना जाता है तस्कर व्यापार में जिसका हाथ है। पंजाब के इसी प्रकार के उच्चाधिकारियों ने उसके केस को कोर्ट से पीछे वापिस खिचवाया। इसी प्रकार की और भी घटनायें हैं कि पंजाब में डाकुओं को और तस्कर व्यापारियों को इस समय पंजाब के मिनिस्टरों की ओर से संरक्षण मिल रहा है। इस तरह की चीजें पंजाब के अन्दर जो शासन काम कर रहा है उसके द्वारा हो रही हैं। अपने परिवार वालों और उनसे सम्बन्धित लोगों के लिए इस समय क्या कुछ हो रहा है, जिसको कि मोटी भाषा में, या गांव की भाषा में भैया-भतीजावाद कहा जाता है, उस ओर भी मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। अपने घर वालों की जेबें भरने के लिए क्या कुछ हो रहा है, इसका भी उदाहरण मैं देना चाहता हूं। पंजाब के शासन ने यह निश्चय किया कि सौ एकड़ जमीन ले कर नाभा में एक एग्रिकल्चर फार्म खोला जाए। एग्री-कल्चर फार्म स्कीम के विकास के लिए यह चीज होनी थी। निश्चय तो यह होता है कि एक फार्म नाभा में बनना चाहिए लेकिन बनता है यह संगरूर के अन्दर क्योंकि वहां पर पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री का एक सम्बन्धी है जिसका नाम रणजीत सिंह है जिससे सौ एकड़ फार्म एक लाख रुपये में गवर्नमेंट लेती है। गवर्नमेंट का निश्चय कुछ और था लेकिन उसके विपरीत संगरूर के अन्दर यह फार्म जाकर बनाया गया जिससे वह पट्टेदारी कानून से भी बच सके और साथ ही साथ उनको एक अच्छी खासी रकम दी जा सके। और भी पंजाब के कई मिनिस्टर इस प्रकार के हैं।

मैं जिस जिले का प्रतिनिधित्व इस सदन में कर रहा हूं उसके बगल की एक घटना का भी मैं जिक्र करना चाहता हूं । अभी २५ एकड़ जमीन को जो एक सरकारी अधिकारी की है, २५,००० रुपये के अन्दर बेचा गया और यह जो जमीन है इसमें पिछले साल केवल १८ मन बाजरा पैदा हुआ । २५,००० में इसको खरीदा गया है क्योंकि वह मिनिस्टर की जमीन है और उस जमीन के गड्ढों को भरने के लिए ही १४,००० रुपये लगाए गये । इससे आप अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि पंजाब का शासनतंत्र कितना बिगड़ चुका है और किस प्रकार की स्थिति वहां है ।

पजाब में जितनी बड़ी बड़ी सड़कें हैं, शिमला से कालका तक, पठानकोट से श्रीनगर तक, पठानकोट से कुल्लू तक, जितने भी प्रमुख बसों की यात्रा के स्थान है, जहां पर कि १०–१० और १५–१५ मिनट में बस चलती हैं, उनके रूट परमिट पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री ने अपने रिश्तेदारों को या इसी प्रकार अपने सम्बन्धियों को दिये हुए है । पंजाब की ऐसेम्बली के ११ एम० एल० ए० और छः स्त्री सदस्यायें इस प्रकार की हैं जिनको ट्रकों और बसों के परमिट मिले हैं । आप अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि पंजाब का शासन तंत्र सारे पंजाब से हट कर कुछ लोगों की जेबों में जाने की किस तरह से तैयारी कर रहा है । अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर मेरे शब्द कुछ कड़े हों, तो आप मुझे क्षमा करें लेकिन पंजाब के राज की तुलना रावण के राज की तुलना से भी निकृष्टतम तुलना हो सकती है । रावण के राज में कम से कम यह स्थिति तो थी कि किसी ने जा कर रावण से कहा कि तू तो छद्मवेश धारण कर सकता है, राम का वेश धारण करके सीता के पास जा और उसको अपन अधिकार में कर । रावण ने उत्तर दिया कि मैं यह प्रयत्न करके भी हार गया, मुझे इसमें भी सफलता नहीं मिली । जब उससे पूछा गया कि सफलता क्यों नहीं मिली तो उसने उत्तर दिया :

जब जब राम रूप मैं धारी
परतिय दीखी आप महतारी ।

यानी जब जब मैं राम का रूप बना कर सीता के पास गया, दूसरों की स्त्री मुझे माता नजर आने लगी । लेकिन पंजाब में भ्रष्टाचार इतना बढ़ गया है कि छः बजे के बाद किसी भले घर की पत्नी, बहू, बेटी बाजार में निकल नहीं सकती है । अमृतसर के सिनेमा काण्ड की चर्चा समाचार पत्रों में आपने पढ़ी होगी । जालंधर के अन्दर एक इलक्ट्रिसिटी का क्लर्क था उसकी स्त्री के साथ जो अमृतसर में घटना हुई है उसका भी पंजाब के हर निवासी को पता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसके बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या कर सकती है ?

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : मेरा कहना केवल यह है कि पंजाब के अन्दर कानून की और शासन की व्यवस्था इतनी छिन-भिन्न हो चुकी है कि इसके लिये यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि वहां राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया जाये और पंजाब में फिर से चुनाव कराये जायें । मैं आपके सामने अपने घर की स्थिति को रख रहा हूं । वहां पर पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री की धर्मपत्नी पीछे पंजाब की सर्विस में ७० महीने रहीं और इस ७० महीने की सर्विस में ५० महीने वह छुट्टी पर रहीं और केवल २० महीने उन्होंने सर्विस की । लेकिन उस ५० महीने की तनख्वाह वह बराबर लेती रहीं । इस प्रकार की स्थिति इस समय पंजाब में है ।

पंजाब के अन्दर जितने भी बड़े बड़े आन्दोलन होते हैं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको यह जानकार आश्चर्य होगा कि वहां पर जो लोग आन्दोलन करने वाले होते ....

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Sir, the hon. Member says that there are murders at the rate of fourteen per village. That is what I understood he said. Whether there is

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao]

Constitution or no Constitution, that is a state of affairs where something should be done.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. If the hon. Members are eager, they have got passes and let them go. If there is a volume of opinion, I do not know what the House will do.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: It is too risky a game to go to Punjab, after reading the papers.

17 hrs.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अपनी चर्चा को समाप्ति की ओर लजाते हुए दो तीन बातें मैं कहना चाहता हूं। एक तो यह है कि पंजाब में जितने भी बड़े बड़े आन्दोलन होते हैं, पंजाब जोकि सीमान्त प्रदेश है, उसकी व्यवस्था को और इसकी शान्ति को वे खतरे में डालते हैं। लेकिन पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री की आदत है कि उसके पीछे वह अपने दो तीन आदमी रख लेते हैं ताकि जिस समय वह आन्दोलन पूरी तीव्रता के यौवन पर आये उस समय उस आन्दोलन की पीठ में छुरा घोंपे और पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री को लौह पुरुष सिद्ध करने का वह प्रयत्न करते हैं। यह पंजाब के कुछ उदाहरण मैं आपके सामने रख रहा हूं लेकिन मैं फिर बलपूर्वक इस बात को दोहराता हूं कि अगर पंजाब की समस्या का समाधान करना है तो इसका एक ही तरीका है कि पंजाब क्योंकि सीमा का प्रान्त है, इस वास्ते राजस्थान को, पंजाब को और हिमाचल प्रदेश को, इन तीनों को मिला करके भारत की सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से एक विशाल प्रान्त बनाया जाए। मैं उन बातों से सहमत नहीं हूं जो कल परसों से इस सदन में कही गई हैं। महा दिल्ली के नाम पर या अपने हरियाना के नाम पर इस प्रकार की जो चीज चल रही है उसके बारे में मेरे मित्र श्री वाजपेयी जी ने कहा था कि कुछ राजनीतिक अखाड़-बाजियां चल रही हैं। मैं इससे भी अधिक स्पष्ट भाषा में कहना चाहता हूं कि जो पहले कई स्थानों में मिनिस्टर रह चुके हैं और आज नहीं हैं यह उन का एक प्रकार का विशेष नारा है जो पंजाब के विभाजन के बाद पंजाब को और छोटे छोटे भागों में बांटने का प्रयत्न करता है।

अपने भाषण को समाप्त करते हुए कुछ शब्द ..... *(Interruptions)* आप शांत रहिये। आप भी उन्हीं में से हैं। मैं अपने भाषण को समाप्त करते हुए आप से विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूं कि एक बात के ऊपर हमें विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिये। वह यह है कि हमारे राष्ट्र की जो अखंडता है, वह धीरे धीरे समाप्त होती चली जा रही है, टूटती ही चली जा रही है। एक समय इस प्रकार का था कि जब हमारे देश में अखिल भारतीय व्यक्तित्व थे। लेकिन आज हमारा दुर्भाग्य है कि हमारे देश में प्रान्तीय स्तर के व्यक्तित्व ऊपर आ रहे हैं, जातीयता के आधार पर बने व्यक्तित्व ऊपर आ रहे हैं। अखिल भारतीय व्यक्तियों का अभाव होता चला जाता है। इस का परिणाम यह है कि हमारे देश की जनता आज इस प्रकार के नारे लगाती है कि :

> "हिन्दी चीनी भाई भाई, हिन्दी रूसी भाई भाई, हिन्दी मिश्री भाई भाई, हिन्दी ईरानी भाई भाई।"

लेकिन दुर्भाग्य है कि आज हमारे देश में मराठी और गुजराती भाई भाई नहीं हैं, बिहारी और बंगाली भाई भाई नहीं हैं। हमारे देश के अन्दर भिन्नता और खिन्नता पैदा होती चली जा रही है। इस लिये अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि हम अपने देश में अखिल भारतीय व्यक्तित्वों का विकास करें। इस के लिये यदि व्यक्तित्व देश में न हों, तो शासन को, प्रशासन तंत्र को देश का अखिल भारतीय रूप सुरक्षित रखने का प्रयास करना चाहिये।

मैं अन्त में एक बात कह कर समाप्त करता हूं और वह इस नाते से कि इस हाउस में और फिर राज्य सभा में भी संसदीय राज सभा समिति की रिपोर्ट पर विचार हो चुका है। कल मध्य प्रदेश के हमारे मित्र श्री खादीवाला ने भी इस ओर संकेत किया था, और हमारा विश्वास था कि हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी बजट अधिवेशन को जब आरम्भ करेंगे तो अपने भाषण में संसदीय राजभाषा समिति के प्रतिवेदन पर, जिस पर दोनों सदनों में चर्चा हो चुकी है, कुछ संकेत देंगे। लेकिन राष्ट्रपति के भाषण में इस प्रकार का संकेत न पा कर हमें बहुत निराशा हुई। अब भारतीय संविधान को लागू हुए दस वर्ष समाप्त होने वाले हैं। हम ने सन् १९६५ तक हिन्दी को राजभाषा बनाने की स्थिति रक्खी है। मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर राष्ट्रपति के भाषण में इस प्रकार की चीज नहीं आई तो शीघ्र ही इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये कि सन् १९६५ तक जो हम ने प्रतिज्ञा तिथि निर्धारित की है, उस समय में हम अपने लक्ष्य को पूरा कर सकें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने भाषण को समाप्त करता हूं।

17.03 hrs.

*SUICIDE COMMITTED BY DR. JOSEPH OF IARI

Mr. Speaker: We will now take up the half-an-hour discussion. Shri Malhotra. The hon. Member may have ten minutes. The hon. Minister will have ten to fifteen minutes. With regard to the balance of five or ten minutes, if any hon. Member wants, he cannot make a speech but can only raise a point and put a question; I will allow one or two, whoever have given notice.

Shri Inder J. Malhtora (Jammu and Kashmir): In answer to Question No. 47 which was answered on the 10th February regarding the suicide committed by Dr. Joseph of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, a statement was laid on the Table of the House. In that statement some portions from the reports of the enquiry conducted by the Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture were also included.

At the very beginning I want to submit that if we look to the letter of Dr. Joseph which he wrote on 2nd January, 1960 before he committed suicide, he had clearly stated that "the authorities at IARI and the Ministry are responsible for this tragedy". Now, when this was Dr. Joseph's feeling, the question is how an enquiry conducted by the Deputy Secretary of the same Ministry can have any meaning or can be an impartial enquiry.

Further, I understand that the same person who held this enquiry has long been connected with the IARI affairs and at some time he has been representing the Ministry in the UPSC interview boards where Dr. Joseph had been appearing as a candidate. Under these circumstances I really doubt very much whether the person who held this enquiry might not have had his own personal whims and prejudice against Dr. Joseph. Therefore, in his report he has tried to build up a theory of "average ability" of a Ph. D. graduate.

I would like to submit this, that a person of average ability and who had a Ph. D. degree from a foreign university certainly required some kind of good treatment, encouragement and good working conditions from our Government so that he would have been able to contribute something good.

Now, going a little further into this theory of average ability, I would like

*Half-an-hour discussion

[Shri Inder J. Malhotra]

to submit that in his report he has also pointed out that Dr. Joseph was a third class graduate. If we make a little effort and look into the life histories of eminent scientists and great men of the world, I am sure, we would find so many who were only third-class graduates. So, as far as I am concerned, on this very plea I cannot accept this that a third-class graduate cannot rise in his life or cannot contribute any good in his sphere of work.

I want to submit one more point, and that is this. I understand that when Dr. Joseph's applications were forwarded to the UPSC or to other sources where he applied for employment, certain remarks had been been made on his applications by his superior technical officers, but these have not been brought out in this report. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly see those remarks on his applications and find out the opinion held about Dr. Joseph by his superior technical officers. And if he likes he may also place those remarks of the superior technical officers on the Table of the House for our information also. When Dr. Joseph was promoted as a Teaching Assistant, his superior technical officers recommended his case for the grant of four advance increments. In my opinion, the superior technical officers are certainly better qualified and in a better position to judge the real worth of the technical people working under them. When it was recommended by Dr. Joseph's superior technical officers that in view of his 13 years research experience and his high qualifications he should be given four advance increments in this Teaching Assistant's post then why these were not granted when this recommendation reached the Secretariat, the interpretation of the service rules came in the way. Those rules were interpreted against Dr. Joseph's interests. The result we have seen and the whole nation has seen, that the poor fellow had to commit suicide. I am glad that the hon. Minister has said that Government is considering the question of revising the rules. But here I want to submit this, that at that time when a sub-committee or some persons are asked to go into the existing service rules and make recommendations to revise these rules, the persons of the same Ministry should not be there to revise those rules; impartial persons should see how those rules can be revised by which our young technicians in all the research institutes of our country may get better working conditions. While revising these rules I would also suggest that thorough enquiry and complete consultation should be held, with all the technical authorities of research institutes in the country.

An attempt should also be made to know the opinion and the facilities which the people who work in the scientific institutes want. Then, keeping in view these observations, rules should be revised.

It cannot be conceded that Dr. Joseph was a man of average ability. There are at this very moment hundreds of our young men studying in foreign countries, some of them pursuing their studies for M.Sc., some for Ph.D. I won't hesitate to submit this, that all of them may not be people of excellent ability. Therefore, we should not unnecessarily lay more emphasis on this fact that Dr. Joseph was a man of average ability, a "Ph.D." What impression will those young people get who are pursuing their studies in foreign countries? As I have already said, all of them may not be persons with excellent ability. In those conditions, they would certainly hesitate very much to come back to their own country and then struggle for a job on a very low pay. If at all they come and take up any job on a very low pay, and when they feel dissatisfied something unfortunate and tragic happens, there comes a report, in the end, from the Government that the man concerned was of average ability and, therefore, the Government could not do much for him.

There is another point brought out in this very report, that Dr. Joseph got a loan from the Education Ministry for his studies in America and he was made to sign a bond. My submission in this respect is this, that when any student is given a loan by the Central Government, I do not say that bonds should not be executed, but I only submit, that after finishing his studies he should not be restricted to serve only as a Central Government servant but he may be allowed to serve in any other State Government or in any other semi-government organisation in the country.

In the end, Sir, I am glad to note that Government has taken some note of this. But I would again submit that the enquiry conducted in this matter is not the required one or the perfect type of enquiry. An impartial enquiry should be conducted so that more things can come to light immediately. Every effort should be made to raise the morale of the people, the low-paid technicians and scientists who are working in our institutes so that they can feel satisfied and really contribute something good. From our research institutes we want something good to come out for our people; we do not want such news that a Ph.D. committed suicide.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Sir, in the Rajya Sabha, in reply to one of the supplementaries to Starred Question No. 43 on 10th February, 1960 the Prime Minister was pleased to state that the Government of India are revising their procedures over promotions to improve fairness and prevent delays. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will disclose when it will be completed.

In the statement which was laid on tht Table of the House in reply to the question referred to here, it was mentioned that his application for the post of an Assistant Entomologist on Rs. 250—500 in the Haffkine Institute was delayed, the application which was sent to the Bombay Government was delayed and the delay was avoidable. the interview was fixed only for 10th January, 1960 and unfortunately, on 5th January, 1960 Dr. Joseph committed suicide. I would like to know what action the Government propose to take against the officer or officers who were responsible for this delay.

My third point is this. It was stated in the statement that Dr. Joseph is a scientist of average abilities. But in the statement itself it is mentioned that when he was to get the master's degree, he was able to get the M.Sc. without much delay. I would like to know how, when he had completed the M.Sc. and immediately proceeded to the foreign country, an impression has been gathered that he was a man of average ability.

My last question is this. In view of the importance attached to this, and the editorial which has appeared in *The Statesman* of 12th February, 1960 in which it has been stated that prompt action should be taken in institutions like the medical institutions and colleges where there are professors undergoing the same type of hardship, what action the Government will take and what direction they will give to the various State Governments?

With your permission, I shall put one more question. I would like to know how, when Dr. Joseph proceeded to the foreign country on his own initiative and stayed there for four years and when he returned, he was re-entertained on the old scale of Rs. 80—220.

Mr. Speaker: Is it the contention of hon. Members that except in cases where agreements are taken from persons and their special training, etc., are paid for by the Government, in all other cases their applications should be forwarded to others for employment? That seems to be the argument.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): My question, in the first place, is whether any of the Ministers in this Ministry came to know about the peculiar position in

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which Dr. Joseph was placed and if they came to know it, what was the earliest point of time when they came to know it.

Secondly, I want to know whether the hon. Minister is even now aware that in one of the months preceding his suicide, Dr. Joseph had to draw a net amount of Rs. 7 as his monthly salary to feed his family, wife and five children.

Thirdly, how many third class B.Sc.'s are now working in the departments of the hon. Minister and who are drawing more than Rs. 500 with lesser years of service than that of Dr. Joseph.

Finally, how long did it take to dispose of the application made by Dr. Joseph that the deduction from his salary may be reduced from Rs. 100 to Rs. 50.

Shri Punnoose (Ambalapuzha): I would like to know why it was mentioned in the statement that he was a third class graduate when he had taken his doctorate? Was it mentioned just to insinuate that he was mediocre and did not deserve any particular attention?

Secondly, news items have appeared that the Minister himself has organised some voluntary contribution or collection for the family of Dr. Joseph. Is it real and may I know whether Government are going to give them any help in the form of money or other facilities and, if so, when.

Thirdly, I would like to know if the Government will take this case of Dr. Joseph as a symbol or a sign of a disease and whether they will enter into the grievances of the employees and pay proper attention, or will they wait till these people hang themselves?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the very outset, I must say that it is a very unfortunate incident on which the House is called upon to say something. In the background of a suicide, we are considering these matters. If this incident was not there and the question was discussed independently, I would have been in a better position to say something. As it is, I am rather nonplussed because anything that I might say may sound harsh although God alone knows there is no harshness in my heart so far as this particular unfortunate incident is concerned. Let us divide this question into two parts as it must be divided. One is, the service conditions of our scientists: whether they are all right, whether they should be improved, whether rules should be liberalised. It is a question by itself, although it is now almost spearheaded by this unfortunate incident. That is a very important thing and we are discussing it. But let us not tag it on to this unfortunate incident of the suicide of Dr. Joseph.

Dr. Joseph's suicide is a very regrettable incident indeed. He wrote a letter to me which, unfortunately, I got from the police after everything was over. Not that I would have done any miracle, but surely, if he had approached the Minister—I am told he had approached several other persons, as Shri Menon suggested —I would have at least got a chance to know that these things are there. Possibly, who knows, sometimes even little incidents change the current of life. I would have inspired a little self-confidence in him, if not anything else. I am not saying it merely as an excuse, but it is my peculiar misfortune that a man serving in my Ministry, knowing generally what the Minister is, should not have taken that opportunity. But there it is; I am not going into that, because it is not really material to a discussion like this.

When I ordered that enquiry and when that enquiry was made, it was not a judicial enquiry or anything like that to find out if somebody was

guilty. I wanted to know the facts, as I said in the Rajya Sabha. If I feel any doubt that the facts are wrong, surely I might order one or two enquiries or I might go into it myself. So, I really wanted to know what exactly happened. Shri Malhotra stated that I said Dr. Joseph was a third class graduate. But the fact remains that he passed the examination in the third division. That was what came from the reports. It has been asked here as to why it had to be said.

Mr. Speaker: When a person takes the Ph.D., should the department go back to the original degree?

Shri S. K. Patil: It is very important indeed. This gentleman had served the department for 15 years. There is a character roll. Year after year entries are made there whether he is outstanding or average, rightly or wrongly. A wrong entry might have been made, but ultimately the Minister or the Ministry has to go by something and that is his record. Not that I had the good fortune of knowing this man or anything like that. Whenever there is an opportunity, we call for the records. The records showed that he had passed the examination in third division. I am not contending that because he got third division, he was necessarily a bad man. But the fact is, in its routine, according to the rules by which they are governed, the Ministry had done something.

Normally nobody is allowed to go in for the M.Sc. unless he has got some division higher than the third, i.e. first or second division. But he was specially allowed to do so. He took sometime, naturally because he was serving in the office. I do not attach much importance to this. At the same time, he got an assistantship of 1,000 dollars per annum and he went to Fordham University. There also the office helped him. If it is really contended that everybody was against him, these things would not have happened. He had to be given leave; he had to be given some money. In the total it came to Rs. 2,500 and odd. He was also given a loan of Rs. 2,000 from the Education Ministry. So, he got Rs. 4,500 from Government. That means, Government did whatever they could within the rules. For taking his Ph.D. also he took a little more time—four years. There the question does come—his being average or extraordinary, because he had no office work then. Anyway, after he came, the Ministry itself, or the department concerned, was not really competent by themselves, of their own record to do anything. Because, it must be very clearly understood that when an officer, who is serving in a Ministry, is really given these kind of facilities, it is expected that in nine cases out of ten his services will be absorbed by the Government department itself. That is exactly the reason why this was done in this case. This is not a kind of scholarship given to an outsider. It is something that is given to a man who is serving, so that he could be useful to the institution. Therefore, this kind of contract is always made. So, if he has to serve the institution for a period of three years, there are reasons for it. That period of three years could be utilized in order to collect the money that the Government has given, because Government is not a kind of charitable institution from which anybody could take money and need not pay it back. That is No. 1. Secondly, within these three years he could be found a better and higher job through the U.P.S.C. These are the reasons why the period of three years is insisted upon.

Then, as the statement says—and I did not go through the whole thing at all—unfortunately, Dr. Joseph did appear four or five times before the U.P.S.C. and four times out of five, he was not rated competent. There may be many reasons, I am merely saying that it is a fact.

One thing that I have not really liked, and which really is causing me a lot of embarrassment is this, that

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once a decision was taken that he should be allowed to find employment outside, this sort of thing should not have occurred, and there should not have been any delay in forwarding his applications. This delay possibly was, to a certain extent, responsible for a little exasperation on his part. But could anyone have expected that this will lead to suicide?

Delays sometimes occur. Of course, they are bad. Therefore, the Government of India, Cabinet, everybody is considering those delays. Here we have passed resolutions after resolutions about delays and short-circuiting correspondence. Something has got to be done so that the administration could be toned up and the delays could be avoided. But, surely this misfortune of a particular case should not be tacked on to the general delays and to say that it was the intentional delay which lead to this would be stretching the imagination far far away. That should not be done. I would appeal to the House that howsoever regrettable the incident may be, we should not take some kind of basis or inference from that that it was purposely done. It was not purposely done. Of course, delays should not occur anywhere, not particularly in this case, and that is why we are now thinking how delays could be avoided and how the rules could be liberalised. That is a process we are engaged in continously. With the background, as I said, of the suicide, it is very difficult for me to disclose things with that kind of clarity which I would have used if this unfortunate incident was not there.

Several questions are asked, and they are very pertinent indeed. My friend, Shri Tangamani, has said that the Prime Minister has suggested that these rules have got to be liberalised. That process is there and the Cabinet is very seriously thinking on that; not merely thinking, actually a committee has been appointed to see how far they could be liberalised and the delays could be stopped. They are also considering what could be done for the scientists. It is being independently considered whether the scales of pay and other conditions of service could be made a little better and higher so that they would be sufficiently tempting for the scientists etc. But that, as I said, is a general question which does not necessarily arise out of this unfortunate incident.

Then it was said that several other Ministers knew it; I think, Shri Menon said that. May be; but I am that unfortunate Minister who really knew nothing about it. I had no knowledge of it, and possibly if I had some knowledge something, as I said in the beginning, would have been done.

There are other things, details of which I knew nothing. For instance, I do not know whether on a particular month he drew only Rs. 7. Perhaps, it may be so, and if so, it is very bad indeed. I find from the report that has been submitted that whenever it was not possible for Dr. Joseph to pay in instalments, there was no harshness shown to him. Generally, no harshness was shown to him. He himself was paying that money month after month, and surely he was discharging his responsibility in a manner in which any hon. gentleman would do.

Now, what is to be done for the future? So far as Dr. Joseph is concerned, I could say that we took one or two steps.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I ask one question? How many B.Sc.s (third division) are there in the department?

Shri S. K. Patil: That is not available with me now. If the hon. Member is so keen, I shall find out. Then, I was not objecting to the third division. That is merely a description that came from the report. I merely

used it, that is all. I did not say that getting third division is bad. I agree with the hon. Member that it is not so.

That is merely stating the case as it is, just as you say that he was Ph. D. and M.Sc. Unfortunately, in the results, when they are declared, the division is also given.

It is an unfortunate thing that Dr. Joseph died leaving behind him his wife and five children. They have been orphaned. Therefore, something has got to be done. I do not know, because although I have been a Minister I am not yet conversant with all the rules, as to what exactly happens and how much he would get. But the case had such an impact on my mind that I thought that something has got to be very promptly done. Therefore, I said that I would collect Rs. 25,000 and give it to the family of the deceased Dr. Joseph. I am glad to say that I have collected that amount and I have got that money to be given to them.

Then, the *Free Press Journal* of Bombay is also collecting funds. The sum has gone to Rs. 40,000 and it might go to Rs. 45,000 or Rs. 50,000. That money and this money put together comes to about Rs. 70,000/- to Rs. 75,000. I have written to the *Free Press Journal* about having some kind of a trust. I am merely saying this because that is not of very great importance but just because when we have got this money it should not simply be handed over, as sometimes it is possible that the children are very young, they have got to grow and have got to go through their education etc., and some kind of a small trust should be there. I am not saying that Government should do it. Somebody, out of these donors, who have given money, some two or three people including Mrs. Joseph should administer that Trust and out of that money, whatever it comes to should be given to them month after month, year after year.

So far as Government is concerned, it is again bound by rules. It is not a question of my generosity or anything of that sort. The rules must do it. Then the Finance also must agree and many things must happen. But I am trying to do something by which he should get another Rs. 5,000 from the Government of India and may perhaps get Rs. 50|-, I do not know I want to have it Rs. 100/-, month after month for several years until the children grow up.

There are also one or two charitably disposed friends of mine who have said that they would go on giving Rs. 100/- every month to the family. Some institution that gives scholarships for education etc. has said that it would look after the education of the children. Therefore, so far as that part of it is concerned, I think it can be solved to the satisfaction of everybody. There will be a sum nothing less than Rs. 70,000/- to Rs. 75,000.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Would you give similar treatment to those who die a natural death?

Shri S. K. Patil: It is done spontaneously by people, because there are people who, out of generosity, do something. I have not done it as a Minister. I would have done that all the same, if I was not a Minister and if I were an ordinary citizen and I had the ability to do it. They would also get a couple of hundred rupees every month for several years so long as they get through their education. That part of it would be done.

So far as liberalisation of the rules and also the changing of the status of the scientists are concerned, that is a big question. It is not only confined to the scientists who are under my Ministry. There are somewhere about 500 of them. But there may be

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several thousand scientists. Apart from those there are scientists in other countries, who also are Indians. That is a big question which the Government is very seriously considering. With this I can say that beyond that now to go into that and have another enquiry and so on and so forth as if there is some guilty person who was purposely doing these things in order that it should lead to suicide etc. is a very far fetched thing. That kind of interpretation need not be put. The House should be generous to accept the explanation that I have given. We join in expressing our sympathy to the family and we wish them well.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad (Nasik): I am not satisfied with the reply of the hon. Minister. It has been said by the hon. Minister that for some months he got only Rs. 7/. Does it mean that whatever he was getting the whole amount was recovered as recovery and only Rs. 7 was paid?

Shri S. K. Patil: I did not say that. I merely referred to what Shri Menon said that in a particular month, and not month after month, he got Rs. 7/. I am merely accepting that statement. It is not that I have verified it. He was getting somewhere about Rs. 100 after deducting some Rs. 80 or Rs. 90 as instalments etc. That is in the report that I have made.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Your own statement shows Rs. 100/- towards instalment for life insurance, provident fund and all those things. Out of this Rs. 100 one month he got only Rs. 7/. It was in December or November.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: He cannot be given Rs. 7|-. It is against the rules.

Mr. Speaker: No doubt this a very unfortunate incident. We have had a full discussion on this and whatever could be done to the children of the deceased is being done.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): We are prepared to contribute.

Mr. Speaker: The *Free Press Journal* has started a subscription list. Hon. Members are free to contribute to it or send it even to the hon. Minister who has raised some money to be given to them. I am merely saying either the one or the other agency may be employed.

Shri S. K. Patil: As I said, I have written to the *Free Press Journal* which is the major party collecting the subscription, that I am thinking of a trust of three people consisting of one representative out of the donors from whom I have collected, one representative from the *Free Press Jorunal* and Mrs. Joseph herself, in the interest of both Mrs. Joseph and the children put together.

17.36 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, February 19, 1960/Magha 30, 1881 (Saka)

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253.	Primary Health Centres in Punjab	1594
254.	Manure for cultivators in Delhi	1594–95
255.	Devlopment of Tattapani as Tourist Resort	1595–96
256.	Derailment near Varanasi	1596
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258.	Electrification of Kesinga and Titilagarh Stations	1597
259.	Ahmedabad-Delhi Janata Service	1597
260.	Supply of wheat to flour mills in Kanpur	1597–98
261.	Railway Stations near Kanpur	1598
262.	Mechanised Fishing Centres in Kerala	1598—1600
263.	Overbridge near Cannanore and Ernakulam Stations	1600
264.	National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board	1601–02
265.	Bedding for first class passengers	1602–03
266.	Pisciculture in Himachal Pradesh	1603
267.	House rent allowance for I.A.R.I. employees	1603
268.	Casual workers on Central Railway	1603–04
269.	Closure of rice mills in Manipur	1604
270.	Departure of incomplete train from Gurgaon	1604

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
271.	Removal of Railway Employees from service .	1605
272.	Station platforms on E. Railway . . .	1605—07
273.	Land Mortgage Bank in Tripura . . .	1607
274.	Registry of Pathology .	1607–08
275.	National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal . .	1608
276.	Out-agencies . .	1608–09
277.	Thermal Plant in Kashmir	1609
278.	Corruption case in Ferozepur Division (N. Rly.) . . .	1609–10
279.	Terminal Building for Madurai Air Port . .	1610
280.	Telephone Exchange, Cuttack . . .	1610–11
281.	Dohad-Indore Line .	1611–12

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 1611

A copy of Notification No. S. O. 216 dated the 23rd January, 1960 issued under the Calcutta Port Act, 1890.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABAH . . . . 1611—13

Secretary reported the following messages from Rajya Sabha :—

(i) That at its sitting held on the 16th February, 1960, Rajya Sabha had agreed without any amendment to the Geneva Conventions Bill, 1960 passed by Lok Sabha on the 9th February, 1960.

(ii) That Rajya Sabha concurred in the motion to refer the Children Bill, 1959 to a Joint Committee.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA—contd. COLUMNS

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT . . 1614—1753

Further discussion on the Motion on Address by the President and the amendments thereto moved on 1st, 15th and 16th February, 1960 continued. The discussion was not concluded. .

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION 1753–68

Shri Inder J. Malhotra raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 10th February, 1960 to Starred Question No. 47 regarding suicide committed by Dr. Joseph of Indian Agricultural Research Institute.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil) replied to the debate.

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1960/MAGHA 30 1881 (SAKA).

Further discussion on the Motion on Address by the President and the amendments thereto and consideration of Private Members' Bill.

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